The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

GEN. BRISTOW'S ESTIMATE OF THE SOLICITOR'S REPORT—THE POSTAL SERVICE ON THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Bristow to-day examined in detail the long report of Major Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, in the matter of the proposed reorganization of the secret service of the Treasury. Gen. Bristow states to-night that the report is very strong and able. The safe-burglary report is not completed, and Gen. Bristow thinks it unwise, as a matter of public policy, to act upon that matter in advance of the final action of the Grand Jury of the District.

THE POSTAL-CARS ON THE WILMINGTON ROAD.

The postal authorities now scarcely expect that the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad will take off the postal-cars on Aug. 1, as has been threatened. It is believed that wiser counsels will prevail, and that that railroad will wait until the further consideration of the Transportation Committee, and for the definite action of Congress. This railroad company claims that it has spent about $50,000 for the increased postal facilities now afforded the Government, while it insists that its compensation is but a little more than $5,000 a year in excess of that given in 1852, when the only facilities afforded the department for the mails was one end of a baggage car. That company are understood to claim that if its compensation for past services was adjusted upon an equitable basis, an arbitration would find that the Government now owes it $600,000.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Col. A. H. Holt, who has long been in charge of an important division in the Internal Revenue Bureau, was to-day appointed Chief Clerk of that bureau as the result of a closely-contested competitive examination. The civil service rules in this case have, beyond doubt, secured the best man for the place.

THE GERMANS OF WASHINGTON.

Some of the German politicians of the District have complained that in the appointments of the new commission the Germans have not been successful in securing places. A prominent German, in assigning a cause for this, says, as regards the Germans of the District of Columbia:

"This is the result of the absence of any organization among the Germans in this District, and a different result could not be expected. The representative committee of the Germans has long since become inactive by reason of indifference. It never consisted of more than twenty persons, and although they were men of much courage and great earnestness, yet it was seldom possible to bring more than fifteen representatives together. Nowhere in America are the Germans more disunited than in Washington, and nowhere could an organization be more useful to the Germans in the country at large than here. The representative committee here, inefficient as it is, has already defeated the Prohibition law, has been indirectly the cause of the taxation of the property of religious corporations, and could, if earnestly supported by the Germans throughout the country, worthily represent before the committees of Congress all questions in which Germans have a common interest, such as emigration, Sunday law, the license questions, and the like."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument Society, in their effort to complete that structure by contingent subscriptions, have thus far fully realized their expectations. Subscriptions are flowing in steadily. The society are anxious to have it thoroughly understood that under the plan adopted no subscription can pass through the hands of agents, but comes directly into the hands of the Secretary, Mr. John Carroll Brent. It should also be understood that the Society do not want any money until the entire amount necessary to complete the monument is first pledged. About $500,000 will be requisite. When contingent subscriptions reach that sum, a call will be made for one-half the amount of the subscriptions, and the balance will be called for in six and twelve months from the date of the first payment. In forwarding subscriptions the form used should state that the amount will be paid as indicated when official notice is received by subscribers that the whole amount required has been subscribed. The society hope to be able to make this announcement by the 1st of January next, so as to be ready to hoist stone very early in the coming Spring. If all the societies, lodges, corporations, and orders in the country act promptly this will be done. A moderate contribution from all, promptly pledged, will secure the completion of the monument during the centennial year, and this all good citizens and patriots in the United States must most earnestly desire, that our national dishonor, perpetuated so many years in the form of the unfinished shaft, standing under the very shadow of the National Capitol, may not longer survive to disgrace the nearly approaching new century of our national existence.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, has been assigned to duty as professor of law at the West Point Military Academy.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. William H. Emory has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Assistant Engineer John J. Ryan is detached from the Saranac, and placed on waiting orders.

THE SENATE NAVY COMMITTEE.

The United States steam-ship Dispatch leaves here on Tuesday next, with the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and the Secretary of the Navy on board, to make a tour of inspection of the navy-yards and stations on the Atlantic Coast, with a view of ascertaining if the number can be reduced.

POSTMASTERS' COMMISSIONS.

Between fifty and sixty commissions of postmasters were sent to Long Branch this morning for the signature of the President. Most of them were confirmed at the late session of the Senate, and having given the necessary bonds are now receiving their commissions.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Col. A. H. Holt, of Illinois, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Office. For some time past he has been clerk of one of the divisions of that office. He was appointed in accordance with the civil service rules.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $12,710,459; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,455,000; coin, $70,075,-123, including $33,249,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

FAMILY TIES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has caused to be sent to each division of the department an order requiring every clerk to write down the name of any relative employed in any of the departments, giving the department in which such relative is employed.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish left here this morning for his home in New-York.

THE LATEST COMET—PROF. SWIFT'S OBSERVATION OF IT AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30.—In a communication to the *Democrat and Chronicle*, Prof. Swift says that a new comet was discovered at Marseilles, France, on Sunday morning last, in the constellation Draco, the announcement of which reached him this morning. He commenced searching for it at early darkness, and in a few minutes caught sight of the stranger. It is quite large and bright for a telescopic comet, and has a strong central condensation, but as far as he could judge by observation, both in the solar and lunar twilight it has no nucleus or tail. It is in the fourth coil of Draco, and moves at the rate of about one degree a day.

THE INDIANS.

NINE COMANCHES KILLED BY MILITIAMEN ON THE CANADIAN RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Newton, Kan., says Capt. Hannahan's Company of Militia returned to Fort Dodge on Tuesday last, and reported that they killed nine Comanche Indians on the Canadian River, upon whose bodies a number of white scalps were found.

DISPATCHES FROM THE COMMANDER AT FORT SILL.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson, of the Tenth Cavalry, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, reports that on the evening of July 13 the Indians attacked Evans Wood Camp, about eleven miles from the fort. Lieut. Smither, of the Tenth Cavalry, with a body of troops, was sent to the camp, and succeeded in recovering fifty-two head of cattle which had been run off by the Indians. The body of one man was found scalped and filled with arrows. The Indians made good their escape. Lieut. Col. Davidson says he is guarding too long a line—from Red River to the Cheyenne Agency—and will have to break up the camp temporarily.

Lieut. Maxon has orders to move down to Wichita Agency as soon as the troops arrive from the Department of the Missouri. If he had more cavalry, Col. Davidson says he could make it hot for these red-skins by operating from Fort Sill.

The wildest stories are in circulation about the combined force of Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes moving to attack Fort Sill, but Col. Davidson expresses a belief that every man at the fort would be glad if they would make an attack.

THE MURDERS AT ST. JOSEPH'S, DAKOTA—THE PERPETRATORS—THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—W. H. Forbes, Indian Agent at the Fort Totten (Dakota) Agency, who was at St. Paul, Minn., when the murders at St. Joseph's, Dakota, were committed by Indians, said by Mrs. Moran, the widow of one of the murdered men, to belong to his agency, has returned to the agency and investigated the case. He reports to the Commissioner that the murderers are from the "Standing Rock Agency," known more generally as the Grand River Agency, and that their names are Wak-pay-pay, and his brother leaders, sons of Wah-kee-yian, Chief of the Standing Rock Agency, Suk-skee-tan, Ee-hau-ke-taa-kuk, Oh-tah-kotay, and Esh-pah. The agent complains of the presence at his agency of a party of Cat Head Yanktonkese—fifty-seven lodges from the Standing Rock Agency—who profess to desire to remove to the Fort Totten Agency, but whom he fears mean mischief, and may attack some of the trains from the agency going for provisions. He suggests that the presence of a company of cavalry would act as a check upon them and avert the danger of any disturbance.

Agent Saville, from the Red Cloud Agency, under date of July 18, reports to Commissioner Smith that word was brought to him from Black Coal, at the Arapahoe camp, that they had made up their minds not to go South. The Indians report that there is very little game south of the Yellowstone. Agent Saville says the Cheyennes and Arapahoes will no doubt shortly return to this agency, and asks for instruction how they are to be treated, and the will of the Government regarding them.

DEFEAT OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY BY INDIANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 30.—A special to the *News*, from Fort Worth, says Col. Stewart, a member of the Legislature, just returned from Wise County, brings a report of another fight near Jacksboro on Friday last between the Montague Rangers and a body of the Tenth United States Cavalry and the Indians, the latter numbering 500. The Rangers lost twelve killed and several wounded. The cavalry lost several men and their commander killed. The report says the combined force were driven back to Jacksboro.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fur factories of W. A. & A. M. White, at Danbury, Conn., consisting of three buildings, two of 100 feet, and one of 60 feet in length, and eight stories high, were destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A large portion of the stock was burned. Eighty persons are thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire at Nos. 57 and 59 South Water street, Chicago, yesterday, damaged the building, owned by Mr. Forsyth, to the amount of $40,000; and the stock of Ingraham, Corbin & Way to the amount of $35,000. Both building and stock are fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Long & Barnhill's steam saw-mill at Marble Cove, near Indian Town, N. B., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, throwing eighty hands out of employment. The loss is $30,000; insured in the London, Liverpool, and Globe office.

A fire in Joliet, Ill., yesterday, destroyed a number of wooden buildings used as stores. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $10,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 149 Suffolk street, occupied by Phillips & Brother as a tailor's shop. The fire broke out immediately after the hands employed in the place had left for the night, and before the flames could be extinguished the stock, sewing-machines, &c., in the establishment were damaged to the extent of $4,000; fully insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $300.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occured in the stationery store of J. Smith Lloyd, No. 395 Sixth avenue. Damage to stock $2,500; insured. The building is owned by Solomon Ritch, and is damaged to the extent of $500.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 30.—There is a growing attendance upon the American Institute of Instruction at North Adams. Yesterday papers were read by Henry E. Savage, Superintendent of the Middletown schools, on "School Management on Business Principles," by Thos. W. Bicknell, Commissioner of Education for Rhode Island; on "School Supervision," by Samuel Thurber, Principal of the Syracuse High School; on "Illustrations of Anarchy," and by Wm. A. Mowry, of Providence, on "The Louisiana Purchase and some of its Results." Last evening Rev. Dr. Seelye, of Amherst College, lectured on "The Relations of the Secular and the Religious in Education."

The Institute of Instruction closed its annual session this evening. Papers were read during the day by A. H. Davis, of Worcester, on "Thought and Expression;" by President L. Clark Seeleye, of the Smith Female College, on "The Need of Collegiate Education for Women," and by Anna C. Edwards, of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, on "The True Ideal of Teaching." To-night President Chadbourne, of Williams College, discussed "The Waste of Labor in the Work of Education." The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Merrick Lyon, of Providence, R. I.; Secretary, J. W. Webster, of Boston; Treasurer, G. A. Walton, of Westfield. The next meeting will be held at Providence.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 30.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived this morning by special train, accompanied by the Washington Marine Band and a regimental drum corps. The Cape May Guards and a vast concourse of people assembled at the depot to welcome the guests. They marched to the lawn of the Stockton House, where Dodworth's Band played "My Maryland." The guests breakfasted there. This afternoon a full dress parade took place, and a reception was held in the evening.

FRENCH NOTES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

THE RESIGNATION OF M. MAGNE—THE WEATHER IN PARIS, AND ITS EFFECTS—DISCOVERY OF A NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 17, 1874.

After several months of labor the Committee of Thirty has made its report, and presented a proposition for the government of the country for the next seven years. When the Reporter, M. De Ventavon, read his project in the tribune, the Left greeted it with shouts of derisive laughter. It is exactly the opposite of M. Casimir-Périer's proposition tending to the organization of the republic. M. Ventavon takes us back to the 17th of February, 1871, and to the famous pact of Bordeaux. As I have often had occasion to remark, this was merely a tacit agreement among the parties to adjourn their quarrels to the day when the Assembly, using the constituent power it has always claimed, should agree upon the form of government to be adopted for France. But no sooner was this agreement made than each party tried to draw some advantage from it, and each was only too ready to violate the compact if anything could be gained thereby. But just at the moment a party felt sure of having gained by a sort of treachery, it must be confessed, some particular advantage, the other parties combined to destroy its plans. In few words this is a description of the game which has been going on ever since the pact of Bordeaux was made. Quite recently the compact was denied by all parties, and because the Legitimists had broken it in their fusion scheme. When that failed, no more was said about it, and every one supposed that the famous *pacte de Bordeaux* was dead and buried. M. Ventavon and the Committee of Thirty have revived it, and this time under singular circumstances. He says very clearly that the Marshal-President stands behind him with his sword, in accord with the army, ready to make all parties respect the compact for a term of seven years. He refuses to constitute anything but the provisional, and says that any talk about the form of Government at the end of seven years would be to give the parties a rendezvous at a fixed date. He thinks that any definite form of government would now be fatal to France. Under the provisional she has been able to repair the losses caused by the war, and to raise her credit, and hence he concludes, rather triumphantly it seems, that the provisional is now the best thing for the country.

One of the main points about the report is that referring to the law of the 20th November. It recognizes the constitutional character of this act, and hence pronounces the law of prorogation irrevocable. During seven years no one can question the irrevocability of this act. But M. Ventavon goes further, and adds that this being a Constitutional Assembly, and this Assembly having voted a Constitutional Government for seven years, this fact exhausts the constituent powers of the Assembly, and leaves nothing to do but to vote the necessary laws, and to retire. This interpretation was greeted with derision on the Left. But, fearing that the Assembly would not take the same view, the committee asks that Marshal MacMahon be invested with the right of dissolution. I despair of making this comprehensible to any but the most careful readers of French politics, and hence content myself with giving the deductions drawn from a four-column preamble, and embraced in a *projêt de loi*. They are as follows:

"*En resumé* the commission proposes the rejection of M. Casimir-Périer's proposition in the first place, and in the second place the adoption of the five articles which follow:

ARTICLE I. Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, will continue to exercise, under this same title, the executive power which was conferred upon him by the law of the 20th of November, 1873.

ART. II. He is not responsible except in case of high treason. The Ministers are responsible *solidairement* for the general policy and individually for their acts.

ART. III. The legislative power shall be exercised by two Chambers: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the first named in conformity with the Electoral law which shall be voted by the Chamber.

The Senate will be composed of members elected or appointed in the proportions and under conditions which shall be fixed by law.

ART. IV.—The President of the Republic shall have the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. In such a case it shall be re-elected within a delay of six months.

ART. V.—In case of a vacancy in the Executive power by the expiration of the legal term, by resignation, or by death of Marshal De MacMahon, the Council of Ministers will unite in Congress the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, who will decide upon the measures to be taken.

The President of the Republic alone has the right to propose constitutional amendments or revisions of the constitutional laws."

This is the result of the labors of the Committee of Thirty, and, as I have already stated, this was greeted by shouts of derisive laughter. The project is strongly anti-Republican, and is the exact opposite of the project of M. Casimir-Périer. I think that there is very little doubt about the rejection of both, and, indeed, of anything else presented before this Assembly. It has arrived at a point where it can prevent the organization of anything and the voting of any laws, but can do nothing else. Yet, although their usefulness has gone, the members refuse to go back to the country.

M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has resigned. This eminent financier has been for some time the subject of political attacks, and these attacks were entirely outside all questions of financial policy. The general plan of the opposition was to beat the Ministers in detail until a Cabinet was drawn solely from the Left. M. Magne was the first attacked. The question upon which he was defeated was a very simple one. The Government borrowed 1,200,000,000 from the Bank of France, and this sum has to be paid back in annual installments. If it is not paid back, the rate of discount is naturally varied, and commerce suffers. But the bank prefers to have a law permitting the extension of its paper issue. This M. Magne refused as injurious to the public credit, and proposed to pay the bank 200,000,-000 a year. As he had but 160,000,000, a deficit of 40,000,000 had to be made good. M. Magne said that he cared very little how the sum was raised, provided it was raised, and asked the Finance Committee to propose some tax. If this had been done, M. Magne could not have been attacked; so the Assembly refused to propose anything, and left the Minister the responsibility. As the least of many evils, he selected an impost upon salt. No sooner was this before the Chamber than the opposition began to fight it.

M. Léon Say and M. Wallowski are opposed to paying the Bench at all, and desire to borrow money to make good the deficit in the budget. M. Magne says that there must be an end some time of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, and proposes to end it at the beginning. The opposition says that he desires to impose heavy taxes in order to discredit the Republic. It is better to borrow now in order to make the Republic popular, trusting to the future for the means of payment. This is the quarrel, and M. Magne refused to accept the borrowing system. The Assembly rejected his proposed tax upon salt, and M. Magne resigned. He was all the more ready to do so since his health is now too poor for the work put upon him. He is dying by inches, and will soon be in his grave unless he takes rest. The Marshal refused to accept the resignation, but M. Magne insisted, and could only be persuaded to remain until his successor could be found. At present there is very little prospect of finding any one, for the Assembly is about sure to reject the propositions of MM. Govin, Mathieu, Bodet, Rouyer-Quertier, Léon Say, Wollowski, and others, one after another, as fast as they are presented. The Bourse and the world of commerce look with great disfavor upon the retirement of M. Magne.

For the past two weeks the weather has been unusually trying, and for the past three or four years the thermometer has not averaged so high. Of course there is exaggeration in the accounts which give the temperature as 104° and 106° Fahrenheit, and in many of the reports we find evidences of a desire, not to be accurate, but to make the most of a good story. The position of the thermometer also makes a great difference. But whether the heat be 100° or only 96°, all feel that the atmosphere is exceedingly oppressive. There are numerous cases of sunstroke, and many mad dogs. Several cases of hydrophobia have been reported. This heat considerably interfered with the representation of the "Esclave" at the Opera the other night, and it will interfere materially with the fêtes at Avignon, in honor of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Petrarch. This matter has been rather badly conducted, for up to the present time no one seems to know whether money has been raised to make a grand fête, or whether it will be of merely local interest. Those who go, however, upon something like a venture, must start off this evening. M. De Nigra has accepted the invitation to represent Italy, and, being something of a poet, he has been made a judge at the meeting of the bards in honor of Petrarch. On Sunday the old papal city will be like a furnace, if the weather continues as at present. In my next letter I shall give you some further facts concerning this matter. One of the items of interest on the programme was a grand bull fight, but the people of Avignon reckoned without the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The President of this society has already interfered, and it is said that the Prefect has been ordered to stop this part of the entertainment.

A new remedy for consumption has been found—or at least the doctors think so at this moment—in the transfusion of the blood of animals. In France transfusion has always been performed from man to man; but while it has been found easy to get men to give up their blood for money, while enjoying the éclat of an experiment in a crowded amphitheatre, amid the applause of hundreds of students, good Samaritans are rare in private life. A medical man was unable to find any one ready to sell his life's blood to a young lady until he made a romantic appeal, and in the case of an aged man it was quite impossible. But Dr. O. Hesse, of St. Petersburg, says that human blood is not absolutely necessary. He has performed the operation of transfusion thirty-one times. In sixteen of his cases defibrinated blood was employed—a practice generally condemned. In the remaining fifteen cases the blood of sheep was used. There was one death; in three other cases there was no perceptible improvement; in the remaining eleven cases there was a marked improvement throughout, and in some cases perfect cures. Dr. Hesse hopes to prove that he can cure pulmonary phthisis in this way. Dr. Gedellices has tried the transfusion of sheep's blood in two cases. In one there was great improvement, and in the other a complete cure.

HOMICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

TWO FORMER PARTNERS QUARREL AND FIGHT AND ONE IS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—A startling tragedy occurred at Second and Race streets this afternoon. A German named August Pahnke, aged thirty-four years, was shot and instantly killed by George Snyder, thirty-eight years of age. The particulars are as follows: Snyder and Pahnke, about ten weeks ago, set up in partnership as sewing-machine repairers and general machinists. About two weeks ago, as Snyder alleges, he bought out Pahnke and conducted the business in his own name. From that time everything went on harmoniously until Pahnke one day returned and declared he had not been fairly treated. This afternoon, after he had been told not to enter the place again, he went to the shop and forced his way through the door and commenced to quarrel with Snyder. The latter endeavored to put him out, and a fight ensued. During the struggle Snyder reached for a seven-barrelled revolver which lay under the counter, and, backing off from Pahnke, fired seven shots at him in rapid succession. Pahnke staggered, dropped to the floor, and almost instantly expired. An officer arrested Snyder, and took him to the Fourth District Station-house. On going there he stated the facts of the occurrence, and claimed that the shooting was done in self-defense. The Lieutenant of the district took possession of the place, and summoned the Coroner. It was found that of the seven shots five had entered Pahnke's body—two in the right breast, one near the heart, and the other two in the limbs. Snyder is a married man, and has four children. Pahnke, it is said, was single. Snyder is spoken of generally as a peaceful man, and the neighbors say that no trouble had before taken place between the men.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PENN YAN, N. Y., July 30.—The session to-day of the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was more fully attended than yesterday. The reports of the department officers were presented, and all showed the order to be in a flourishing condition. Seven new posts and over 1,200 new members have been added during the past six months. Among other resolutions adopted was the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic be and the same are hereby tendered to all who aided in securing the passage of the laws increasing the pensions to the wounded soldiers of our land, and more especially to Comrades Stewart L. Woodford and Clinton D. McDougal, for their untiring and successful efforts in securing the passage of a law granting a pension to Comrade Edward Jardine, commander of this department.

The Encampment adjourned this afternoon at 4 o'clock, after a harmonious session, to meet in annual session at Rochester in January next.

This evening a banquet was given the delegates, and to-morrow they take a steam-boat excursion on Keuka Lake, visiting the wine cellars at Urbana and Hammondsport.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Mr. C. Juhlin Dannfelt, of Stockholm, Sweden, a member of the Swedish Centennial Committee, called upon Director General Goshorn at the rooms of the Centennial Commission in this city to-day. Mr. Dannfelt has been sent to this country by his Government to make arrangements to secure the necessary space for exhibitors from Sweden in the Exposition.

THE NEW JUDICIARY LAW OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., July 30.—To-day was assigned, by the Governor and the Council, for the appointment of Judges under the new Judiciary law; but owing to the illness of the Governor, nothing was done. There will be a meeting to-morrow, at which time the matter will come up.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF A RECESS OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE LEFT AND THE STATE OF SIEGE.

PARIS, July 30.—In the Assembly to-day the committee having charge of the subject reported favorably on the proposition for a recess, and recommended that it begin on the 6th of August and continue to the 30th of November. The debate on this report will occur on Friday, and is likely to be very important. MM. Gambetta and Simon will be among the speakers.

At the same time, it is said the Left will renew the interpellation on the subject of the recently exposed monarchical intrigues, and will ask for the removal of the state of siege from all the departments before agreeing to a recess.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN BASE-BALL EXHIBITION GAME AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, July 30.—The two American base-ball clubs now visiting England gave their first exhibition match at Liverpool to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, beat the Red Stockings, of Boston, in ten innings, by a score of 14 to 11. The play was much admired, and called forth considerable applause from the spectators.

STRIKE IN THE BELFAST FLAX-MILLS—THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS.

BELFAST, July 30.—There is a serious strike of operatives of the flax-mills at this place. The striking work-people are making threatening demonstrations. To-night crowds of them are parading the streets, and have attacked several bakeries. The Magistrates have asked for 400 additional policemen.

SPAIN.

A VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE CARLISTS—THEY DENY THE ATROCITIES CHARGED AGAINST THEM.

BAYONNE, July 30.—The Carlists claim a great victory over the Republicans between Castel Follet and Figueras, near the frontier. The losses were heavy on both sides.

The Carlists deny that there is any truth in the reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places.

THE FOREIGN SQUADRONS NOT TO BE SENT FOR INTERVENTION.

ROME, July 30.—To-day's edition of the *Opinione* asserts that negotiations are in progress which have in view the sending by the maritime powers of squadrons to the Spanish coast, after the example of Germany. It is understood that this step, if taken, is not to involve the question of intervention.

FRANCE NOT TO JOIN IN THE RECOGNITION MOVEMENT.

PARIS, July 30.—It is reported that the Versailles Government has notified the Spanish Cabinet that France will act in concert with the Northern Powers in regard to the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

ITALY.

A DEMAND FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH WAR VESSEL FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

LONDON, July 30.—It is stated that Italy has made a demand upon France for the recall of the war ship Orenoque, which has been permanently stationed at Civita Vecchia as a refuge for the Pope in case of necessity.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

NAVAL WARFARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED—AMELIORATION OF SUFFERING IN TIME OF WAR.

BRUSSELS, July 30.—It is understood that a majority of the delegates to the International Congress favor the exclusion of all points relating to naval warfare, and adherence to matters strictly connected with the amelioration of human suffering in time of war.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THIRD DAY OF THE GOODWOOD RACES—DONCASTER WINS THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, July 30.—This is the third day of the Goodwood races. There was a large and brilliant attendance, and the races were a great success. Among the distinguished persons present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Germany and suite.

The principal event of the day, and of the meeting, was the race for the Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovereigns, with an added subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit; two miles and a half. Six started.

The race was won by Mr. Merry's ch. c. Doncaster.

Mr. H. Savile's b. c. Kaiser was second, and Mr. Lefevre's c. f. Miss Toto third.

The betting before the race was nine to four on the field against Doncaster, seven to two against Kaiser, and twelve to one against Miss Toto.

THE EDWARDS-COLLYER PRIZE-FIGHT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Billy Edwards, who is to fight Sam. Collyer on the 11th of August for $1,000 a side and the light-weight championship of America, is in training in this city. His trainer is his brother, Warrick Edwards, but Dooney Harris has come on to put on the scientific touches. Edwards is confident of beating Collyer, as he has done twice before.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF CHEMISTRY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Penn., July 30.—The attendance at the meeting to celebrate the centennial of chemistry, to-morrow, promises to be quite large. The hotels are full, and many representatives are guests of citizens, a committee of whom, on the arrival of the trains, met the delegates and escorted them to quarters. The arrivals include prominent chemists from all parts of the country.

WRECK OF AN ITALIAN BARK BY AN ICEBERG.

QUEBEC, July 30.—The Italian bark Iliade (?) from Antwerp, with a general cargo, bound to Montreal, struck an iceberg on the 9th of July, receiving considerable damage. After working the pumps for fifty hours, a French fishing brig was sighted. The crew of the Iliade boarded her and were conveyed to Newfoundland, thence by the French man-of-war Adonis to North Sidney, where they arrived on the 19th inst. The Iliade sunk a few hours after the crew left her.

THE ROBBERY OF THE BATAVIA BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The two men who yesterday robbed the First National Bank at Batavia, Genesee County, are described as being from forty to fifty years of age and very much alike in appearance, short and stout built, may have worn light whiskers, and were dressed in dark gray business suits. A large reward is offered for their arrest.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 30.—The officers of the State Teachers' Association, elected at their session to-day for the ensuing year are: President—Henry R. Sanford, of Middletown; Vice Presidents—James P. Harrington, of Utica; Misses Minnie F. Metcalf, of Randolph; C. F. Pasler, of Deansville, and Anne M. Lines; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. James Crookshank, of Brooklyn; Recording Secretary—O. B. Brice, of Binghamton; Assistant Recording Secretary—David Beattie, of Troy; Treasurer—David J. Pratt, of Albany. The association adjourned to meet at Fredonia next year.

CANADA.

A LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION—THE CONDITIONS OF THE UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 30.—A Lumber Convention is in session here, attended by large numbers of delegates from various parts of Quebec and Ontario. Hon. John Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, is President, and Mr. Lord, of Hull, Secretary. A resolution was adopted, recommending the formation of a Dominion Lumbermen's Association, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The Lumbermen's Convention resumed its proceedings to-day. The committee recommended that the association be incorporated at the next session of the Dominion Parliament. They also recommend that a committee be appointed before the close of the meeting to investigate and report fully with regard to the best practicable means of bringing the supply of lumber and timber into accord with the demand, and check the waste of valuable raw material now going on by excessive production, and add that they have the opinion from each member of the committee as to the remedy to apply to retrieve the present depressed state of the markets, both in the United States and Quebec, and they were unanimous in the opinion that the exigency of the situation demands that the production for the remainder of the present season and the ensuing Winter should be reduced to the lowest possible point; and with a view to this end they declared themselves willing to enter into an agreement to reduce by one-half the usual production, either by shutting down the mills or curtailing their operations in the woods, this to apply to the manufacture of square timber as well as lumber.

Hon. James Skead, in seconding the adoption of the report, said the time had arrived when they must unite together to prevent overproduction, which would result in bankruptcy. He believed that the production of one-half the quantity each year would result in more real profit than sending out large quantities as at present.

The report was adopted. The members of the convention then adopted and signed an agreement to shut down their mills and reduce the usual production by one-half, either by that means or by curtailing their operations during the coming Winter, this agreement to apply to manufacturers of square timber as well as lumber firms which during the present season made only one raft, who are to be allowed to make one raft if it is not more than 120,000 cubic feet. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the lumber associations of the United States and ascertain if they will co-operate with the Canadian lumbermen in a general curtailment of production.

The Secretary of the Colonies has agreed to act as arbitrator between British Columbia and the Dominion, for the settlement of the disagreement respecting the terms of the Union, provided both Governments agree to accept his decision as final.

A THIEVES' ORGANIZATION DISCOVERED.

QUEBEC, July 30.—Two men, named H. C. Chattauert and Barney Dentone, were arrested last night for robbing an Ottawa lumberman. When captured they had changed some of the stolen money from $1 to $10 notes. A letter found in possession of one of the prisoners reveals the existence of a well-organized gang of thieves operating in the United States and in Canada.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, with generally clear and warmer weather. Partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the lake region, with fresh or brisk winds, a slight rise of temperature and falling barometer. Generally clear and decidedly warm weather prevailed in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys during the day. Light or gentle variable winds are reported from the districts on the Atlantic coast.

The Ohio River has risen at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States generally clear and warmer weather will prevail, with west or south winds, and no decided change in the barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, east or south winds, rising temperature, except on the South Atlantic coast, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with south or west winds, low barometer, and rain north of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

For the North-west, partly cloudy and decidedly warm weather, with south-east or south-west winds, and continued low barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1873.		1874.	1873.
3 A. M.	65°	73°	3:30 P. M.	84°	92°
6 A. M.	65°	73°	6 P. M.	81°	87°
9 A. M.	72°	80°	9 P. M.	75°	81°
12 M.	77°	86°	12 P. M.	71°	78°

Average temperature yesterday.......73¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......81¼°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Vegetation is still suffering in Bermuda for want of rain.

A light-house will shortly be built at Mars' Rock, N. S., the scene of the Atlantic wreck.

The sum of $661,689, in national bank-notes, was received at the Treasury yesterday for redemption.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch has been invited to deliver an address in Cincinnati on "Finance and Taxation."

Gen. Cowan returned yesterday to Washington, and resumed his duties as acting Secretary of the Interior.

The brigantine Countess of Halifax, lumber laden, for the West Indies, while going out of Wolfville, N. S., ran ashore, and will be a total wreck.

William Gray, eight years old, while flying a kite yesterday morning, fell from the roof of a three-story house in Baltimore and was instantly killed.

Dennis Murphy, a brakeman on a freight train on the Northern Railroad, was struck by a bridge and killed yesterday near Andover Plains, N. H. He was twenty years of age and unmarried.

Daniel Park, Treasurer of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, died suddenly in Boston yesterday morning at the age of fifty years. He was in his usual good health on Wednesday night when he retired.

The engine and a portion of the train from Pictou, N. S., on Wednesday, for Halifax, was thrown from the track near Glengarry by two cows on the road. The passengers were delayed four hours. No person was injured.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE.

BOSTON, July 30.—The term of office of the Commissioners of State Police expired at midnight last night, and with it the entire State Police. At a meeting of the Executive Council to-day, Capt. Geo. W. Boynton was nominated and confirmed as Chief Constable of the Commonwealth, and will have control of the State Police force under the new law.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNTS CARTER AND WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLEN HOUSE, Sunday, July 26, 1874.

I have just returned from Mount Washington, having made the double ascent—Mount Carter in the morning and Mount Washington in the afternoon. As, however, I rode up the latter in one of Milliken's excellent stages, there is not much to brag of. But I am slightly proud of having walked up Mount Carter in less than two hours. The average time is two hours and a half, and I did it in one hour and forty three minutes. Mount Carter is 4,830 feet high, and as the hotel itself is 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, there remains of ascent 3,230 feet. The approach is in rear of the hotel, by the side of the reservoir which the Millikens have constructed to feed their sewers. They say that deficient sewerage would neutralize the health-giving powers of any place, even of the White Mountains, and they have utilized their position on the western slope of the valley to thoroughly drain away all impurities. So careful have they been in this regard that their sewer has been built large enough for a man to enter, and to remove any obstacles that might find entrance. The pipe is far beneath the house, and runs under the grassy slopes in front, emerging at a distant point near the first bank of the river. For the river, be it known to all men, has two banks on the western side, one that fits its shrunken condition, the other that bounds its fury in the Spring freshets, when it comes foaming and whirling down the glen.

Beyond the reservoir the forest closes around the path up the mountain sides. At first the way is rather rugged across accumulations of large and small stones, which have lodged at the base. But soon these are passed, and the wanderer is in the stillness of the forest, with only the faintest indication of a track. If it had not been for traces of some large animals which had gone before me I should never have found the way. I recalled what I had read in Cooper's novels of the Indian methods of examining a trail, and I came to the conclusion that a very large mule must have gone ahead. But after following it for a few rods the spaces between the fore and hind feet became so wide that I was forced to believe an elephant, escaped from some circus, had been climbing the hill. On I plodded, getting hotter and hotter as the path became steeper and steeper. The trees, all spruces at first, were very close together, and their perfume was almost overpowering. They were populated by an enormous number of red squirrels, who resented my appearance as a personal insult. They ran out upon overhanging boughs close to me, and with eyes darting out of their heads, and tails curled upward and wagging furiously, emitted a short note of rage that sounded like "gluck." This was repeated at intervals of half a minute, and I dare say they kept it up long after I was completely out of sight.

When about half-way up the mountain, side, the aspect of the place completely changed. There were enormous boulders on every side, to which the moss clung like a garment. Mingled now with the spruces were occasional pines, and lovely white birches. The paper-like bark was peeling from the latter in the oddest way. At first I thought it was the work of some mischievous visitor, but afterward I became convinced that it was an effort of nature. Below the first skins the bark is a deep purplish red, and where the outer skins had peeled off in symmetrical rings the effect was very peculiar. The foliage of the white birch is very graceful, of a pleasant light green, that contrasted well with the dark masses of the spruces and pines. From the latter the gum was exuding in great quantities, and the air was full of the odor. The wild anemones grew in pinkish patches about the roots of the trees, as if asking for shelter; and lying on the cushions of green moss that spread over the ground everywhere were the small cones of the spruce. So frequent were the boulders that the trees were no longer thick enough to exclude the sunlight, which streamed in through the openings here and there, and fell with slanting arrows of gold upon the misshapen masses of rock clothed with rich mosses, upon the delicate, lady-like branches of the birches, and upon the dark, sombre, cypress-shaped spruces. When patches of sunshine fell upon the trunks of reddish brown the effect was peculiar. This part of the forest was singularly lovely. The eye could discover bits of blue sky above the green of the trees, and this, with the patches of sunlight, removed the feelings of gloom and loneliness which oppressed the heart in the centre of the thick forest, where the trees shouldered each other like vigilant soldiers and would not let the sunshine in. And the richness of the moss carpeting was more enjoyable when the sun arrows streamed over it. Before, when all was gloom and mystery, one's thoughts reveled in horrible ideas, of human bones lying hidden by the long filaments of the moss, of the bloody clothes of some murdered man rotting underneath, of venomous snakes hiding away in coils of deadly purpose. But with the sight of the blue sky, and with the gilding pencils of the sunlight, all these horrors faded away, and nothing was left save the softness, the color, and the beauty of the mosses.

Up and up, and still upward, goes the path. The question is, am I wandering from the right path, and going in an eternal round, circumnavigating the mountain? No, that cannot be, because a spiral track would lead me infallibly to the top, besides which there is still the track of that strange beast, whose fore and hind feet seem to have some peculiar power of expanding and contracting, for now they resemble a mule's trail again, as they did at first. There are few bowlders now, but the craggy rocks begin to show. This is a proof that I must be near the top, and, what is more, to the left hand there is a large opening, and I can see not only the blessed blue sky, but also the huge mass of Mount Jefferson looming toward me. But the path obstinately goes to the right hand. There is the mule track, unmistakable, going to the right, and then upward, still upward. My temples are beating so with heat and fatigue that I sometimes mistake them for the distant falling of water. I must have a rest, for my legs, just above the knees, feel as if they were going to break in two. I look at my watch. Horrors! I am on the ascent for an hour and a half. Five minutes' rest, and then on again. I leave my moss cushion with intense regret, spurred as by a sense of shame at having been so long, but I feel nearly dead beat, and walk up very slowly. Up, still up; no mercy, no relief, and the rocks begin to obtrude unpleasantly on the route. Suddenly the path begins to descend. Hurrah, I must be near the top now. I follow rapidly the mule-track, and in a few minutes find myself in a space within a few feet of the summit, where the trees have been cleared away by the Millikens to afford a view of all that lies below. Two tall spruces are left, and between them is suspended a broad sheet of birch-bark, on which is written "Messrs. Woodbury & Bristol, from Glen House, Tuesday, July 21, 1874." A sudden light flashes over my obfuscated faculties. These were the mule-tracks! I hide my diminished head, and think I'll take a lesson or two of the Saratoga Indians before I examine any more trails.

The moss affords a most luxurious lounge, and from its depths, sprawling at full length, I enjoy the glorious panorama of earth and sky spread before me. The mountain range of Washington and the three others seem to have come very closely to me, while all the forests at their base seem to have glided into a huge plain and have lost all indications of being foot-hills. The valley of the Peabody River lies before me like a map. I see the pleasant roofs of the Glen House, the stables, and the little black things creeping about, which I presume are men. There is a little black speck, accompanied by a large white speck. That is a groom with a white horse. The trees that line the rivulet's banks are now only a green ribbon, and the fields of oats and potatoes are patches of light and dark green. Yonder, through the mountain gap, looking due north, is a little village, a cluster of light patches where the sun falls upon the shingles and the roofs. Looking southward I discern Tuckerman's Ravine over the head of Wild Cat Mountain, and to the right of that I can see the stage coming down from Mount Washington, a red speck with six white specks in front. How it crawls slowly, slowly downward. I can make out very clearly the buildings of the Summit House, and can almost separate the quartz masses on the shoulders of the mountain. I can see the landslides on Jefferson, but alas! I am not high enough to look down and see the crystal lake on its summit. There is no sound of bird or beast, nothing save the audible beating of my pulses and the humming of insects. High up as I am, there is a bumble-bee as exalted, and a kind of black butterfly with white stripes. There are also large blue flies, who have come to attend the funeral of a squirrel, I suppose, and wandered upward instead of downward. The sky is excessively blue, but not cloudless, for there are large masses of cumulus wandering over the head of Mount Washington. There are fleecy masses of varied color, a pinkish golden in some places, an intense white in others, and soft gray in others. Over Mount Jefferson there are cumulus clouds also, but they are thinner, and look almost like smoke. Between these two cloud masses there is rain—dark lines of perpendicular cloud with horizontal masses above. The shadows of the cumulus clouds sleep calmly upon the mountain's sides, and lying on the moss, looking lazily at them, I can just discern the forests on the slopes through these shadows. Yet everything is so silent, so still, so solemn. I wait in hushed expectation for something that does not come. It is like the suspense of nature before the outbreak of a storm, but there is no storm. I hope a bird will break out into wild carolings, but no bird comes up so high save the eagle. Even his fierce exulting scream would be a relief. Nothing comes, and in a while this desire for something to break the stillness passes away, and I myself get fitted into my niche, and become silent, rapt, and meditative too.

The descent was easy, but it struck me as strange that my footsteps were quite unlike those of the gentlemen whose names were inscribed on the birch bark. When I got back I inquired of one of the Millikens, and found that they were shod with mountain shoes, for they were making a pedestrian tour all through these ranges. So I was not such a blunderer after all. It was past 11 o'clock when I arrived, and, after a very hearty dinner, I went with a jolly party, including three men from Yale, up Mount Washington. The day was glorious. There was a breeze, agreeable and not too strong, the sky was intensely blue, the grass and the foliage of the trees intensely green, and the very air itself seemed full of happiness. I suppose, if I was to look too narrowly into the matter, I should discover that it was ozone. But there are times when ozone and happiness are convertible terms—as, for example, in sweltering days of July, down in the First Ward of New-York City, with children at every step rotting away for want of it. Light, fleecy clouds played about the summit of the mountain and rested on its sides as we drove away, the six chestnuts galloping down the slope as if there was no hereafter of miserable draggings up steep inclines. The big black Newfoundland, who has made a chum of me, barked a good-by as we started, and a few ladies waved a farewell with their blue veils. As soon as we were fairly toiling up the ascent, under the baleful shadow of spruces and hemlocks, the Yale men began to feel the burden of their sorrows, and talked Cook and the regatta without intermission, until a fortunate jolt upset one in the lap of the other, and the griefs and anguish of Saratoga were thenceforward forgotten. (But if any one has been deluded by the disgraceful comments of some of the newspapers—notably the *Herald*—into the belief that this gentleman is frowned upon by his college, let him disabuse his mind of that rubbish as quickly as possible. He is the hero of the hour, and the men think more of him than ever they did.) This is in parenthesis. The toiling up of the stage over the woodland road is, it must be confessed, infinitely dreary. One goes too fast to examine anything, and not fast enough to get the idea of toil out of one's head. When the animals labor slowly and painfully up some height, we are compelled to sympathize, whether we will or not, and our minds feel the fatigue, though our muscles show no sign of labor.

The true enjoyment begins when the carriage commences to wind slowly up the sides of the huge mass, where the view is not interrupted by trees, for though there are spruces and black-birches, these have become so dwarfed that one sees easily over them. And as we ascend they continue to diminish until, when we reach the half-way house, the tall spruces have degenerated to a height of three feet, and the waving birches to small shrubs, nestling behind the shelter of huge crags. Wonderful are the latter in every sense of the word. Sometimes they present strange fossiliferous signs, sometimes they are masses of pure quartz, sometimes of flint, sometimes of quartz mixed strangely with mica, and shining like huge blocks of silver. Strangest of all is the way in which they are bent, waved, contorted, and mingled together. Occasionally one will see a mass of granite with a stratum of hornblende showing like a dark ribbon, and the whole bent like the waves of the sea. Mica is present everywhere. It glistens in every bowlder and sparkles out of the sand on the road. Often it sticks out of a crag like the leaves of a book, and one can separate and tear it away. All the time I was going up I regretted that I was not on foot, because one cannot say to the driver in the middle of a steep ascent, "Hold hard, old man, I see a micaceous boulder." There is not much felspar visible, but it ought to be found somewhere in the vicinity, and no doubt it is present with hornblende and quartz. If I had been on foot I might have hammered away to my soul's content, and then I might have leaned over the awful abyss and felt the strange, exulting desire to plunge below, which the sight of an abyss always produces on the imagination. In the stage we could only look over and swap opinions as to how we should fall if the coach tipped over. We could not quite decide the matter as to who should fall on the others, and agreed to leave that to Providence.

On the shoulder of the mountain at length Here the wind blows keenly and the ladies put on their shawls and affect to shudder, and the men bustle into their overcoats. How the wind does howl and scream here! But that scream cannot be the wind. No, it is a brown eagle looking for his dinner, and angry at us for not being mutton. As he wheels above us in circles, hardly moving his wings, he seems to have doubts as to whether we are not eatable, and this hesitation of his reminds us that man, proud man, belongs to the family of the eaten as well as of the eaters. His appearance, however, awakens the most poignant expressions of regret from one of our party that he did not bring his revolver with him. He thinks he knows some one who would like an eagle's plume. No doubt; but some one will have to go without it this time, and the eagle retires without any attempt on his nobility. By this time we are in the wilderness indeed. The spruce trees are determined to grow even here, but now they are only a few inches high, and run along the ground like a creeper. As for the black birch, it has totally disappeared. The grass is comparatively long, however, and the ground is beginning to show patches of moss in which grows a little white flower something like eye-bright. The pasturage would be capital for goats, but there are none. The driver says that the time is so short that it would hardly pay to bring sheep or goats here, and that for those that are wanted there is sufficient grass in the meadows of the valleys.

As we ascend still higher and higher the jolting increases to a degree that is decidedly unpleasant; but, since we cannot avoid it, we bear it patiently. At this stage of the mountain the whole surface is covered with boulders of a grayish hue naturally, but greenish from the thick coating of lichens. Between these we now see a new kind of moss, a delicate gray, verging sometimes upon white. This is very beautifully branched, and would make a charming ornament for a dinner-table, if combined with the green. This is the substitute of all mountain lands for flowers. We must now be near the summit, but we are under the topmost crag, and cannot see anything save a fearful abyss below, and a greenish-gray wall above. Of a sudden, turning a corner, we come upon the stables of the Summit House, and now we see the tressel-work of the Mountain Railway, and shortly after the white roof and the big chimney of the hotel itself. Beyond the stables the stage cannot go, so we dismount, and, seizing our impedimenta, hurry up the last hill on foot, and stand upon the summit of Mount Washington.

The sun is still high and the proprietor of the hotel, a very courteous fellow, tells us that we can have supper before the sunset hour. It is the tradition of the place that every one who makes the ascent has no other motive than to see the sunrise and sunset. These are considered the equivalents of the trouble, discomfort, and expense of the trip. Any little pleasure which a visitor may derive from the superb panorama of hills around him is so much extra profit for him—a make-weight thrown in by the establishment. I have nothing but praise for the people of the Summit Hotel, and yet I cannot help remarking the proprietary airs they have about the views and the sunsets, &c. "Our views are greatly admired; our sunsets and sunrises have been the theme of poets, even the greatest." I know that it is but a form of speech, and that it means nothing personal, and is what may be termed the local color; but at first it grates upon the ear. How soon, however, such a thing is forgotten in the rapture of the hills. The air itself is charged with enthusiasm, and, therefore, the expressions of wonder and delight from every tongue do not seemed overstrained. It is true that this is not Mont Blanc, but it is a fair question whether after passing a given height one does not, in ascending, lose so much of detail as to have his sympathies weakened. So it seems to me, and the fact that I can plainly see the Glen House at the far distant base, and even by watching discern people moving about, adds measurably to my pleasure. The panorama of the hills beyond, the outstretched ranges of mountains, line upon line, peak after peak, even the view of the distant sea—all these things are pleasanter because I have a little hold on earth when I can turn my eyes in another direction and see the roof under which I have eaten jolly dinners, and the piazza where I have flirted.

At last the expected moment came, and the sun sank closer and closer to the horizon. Then we divided ourselves into two parties, one that strenuously watched the sinking of the bright orb, the other, among whom was I, that as narrowly watched the spreading of the great shadow of Mount Washington. It was now quite chilly, but between enthusiasm and wrappers we held out bravely. As the sun sank, so did the great pyramidal shadow lengthen, creeping ever nearer and nearer to the horizon. But before it got to that beloved line where earth and heaven forever kiss, a mist came in from the seaward, and, lo! the shadow crept up upon the mist. Higher and higher it ascended, until when the sun had disappeared, there was the eidolon of a great pyramid upon the distant belt of clouds to the eastward. Then, and only then, we rushed round to the other side in time to see the crimson sea that marked in the sky the disappearing point of the sun. All the ranges of hills were full of a purplish light, such as never painter painted, nor ever will, until he gets the sunbeam for his colors and the shadow for his canvas. Long did that light linger upon the mountain slopes and in the ravines, and yet it stayed when the valleys began to be shut out from view by rivers of cloud mist. Out came the glorious stars, especially the evening stars, for there were two, Jupiter and Venus, the latter unusually bright, though it shone only with reflected glory. Never had any one seen the heavens more glorious, but as a lady very truly remarked that the study of astronomy, even under the most favorable aspects, could not be prolonged with a thermometer rapidly sinking below the freezing point. So we all went in and sat round the comfortable stove and warmed ourselves. Then one of the party sang some pleasant ballads, and then we all went to bed under a common promise of being certainly up in time to see the sunrise, which was to come off some twenty-seven minutes after four.

The bedrooms at the Summit House are capital, and in spite of the cold everybody slept soundly. Indian experiences compel me to wake up with the first light, so that it was not difficult for me to keep my promise, and a judicious pelting, with pieces of wood, against the windows of the others made them keep theirs. Out they came, one by one, the ladies got up in the queerest rigs—in water-proofs, and with shawls round their heads, looking like ship-wrecked people. Some of the fair sex were cross at first, and attempted to show by tiny watches that it wanted ever so long to the right time. But no one ever yet heeded a lady's watch, and upon the complainings the sun rose so promptly that all criticism was disarmed. As before, the great attraction was in seeing the shadow of the mountain, but this time it contracted as the sun rose, until it got to a final point whence it refused to budge. There are no peaks in this mountain land, and hence there was none of that wondrous flashing of the light, from point to point, which is seen in the Alps. But there was enough of gradation in the lighting up of the scene to please and animate the watchers. If there had been clouds, doubtless the scene would have been finer, but the sky, both at sunrise and sunset, was without a speck—a pure and brilliant turquoise. There was a very excellent breakfast, and then we, some of us, that is to say, took passage on the mountain railroad. Truly this is the only way to see the true glory of the hills, for there are places—as, for example, at Jacob's Ladder—where a man would hardly like to crawl. From this point the ranges of the hills seem all to lie beneath one, and their ravines were all filled with a pale violet light, inexpressibly beautiful. We went down the three miles of grade in an hour and a half, and then came up again. Going down, the engine used no steam save for the powerful brakes, and the motion was a series of jerks from cog to cog, which was not unpleasant. Coming up, the motion was a series of pushes, the engine shoving up the carriage ahead of it by a succession of gentle buttings. There were places where we could jump out and pluck wild flowers, but to try this in other places was actually dangerous. I wanted to get a rare Alpine flower, and jumped out at a place where I had to climb among the rocks, and though I grabbed my flower I was so winded that I could only hold on to the car and be dragged along; my strength was gone, and I could not pull myself up. The Yale men grabbed me loyally, and tried to hoist me up, but it was impossible, and I was obliged to shout to them to let go, or I should have come to grief against a rock. As it was, I cut my left wrist and bumped my ankle and my right shoulder pretty severely; but worst of all, the train was leaving me behind. The prospect was agreeable, truly. We were not half way up, my ankle was sore, and I could only hobble, for ties are not the best things in the world to walk on, even with undamaged ankles. As soon as the train came to a place where they could stop they did so, and I was received and helped on board without the least grumbling from the railroad men, although it was entirely my own fault. In my anguish I had squeezed my Alpine flower tightly in my fist, and there was not much left for drying purposes. It was also lucky for me that I had seen the splendor of the mountains coming up, for the smarting of my wrist and of my ankle somewhat dulled the keen edge of my appreciation of natural beauty. And I was very glad indeed when I found myself once more en route for the Glen House.

GAR.

THE CENTENNIAL.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EXHIBITION.

From the Philadelphia Public Record.

Among the rules and regulations for the government of the world's fair, just issued by the commission, several are specially worthy of attention. To begin with, exhibitors will not be charged for space. It is perfectly clear that since exhibitors gain by the public advertisement given to their goods, some charge might justly have been made for the space occupied by them. The very title of such enterprises, namely, exhibitions or expositions, expresses the fact that they are meant to show to the world certain goods which the makers or venders have for sale, and hence the building really gives them a very advantageous warehouse or show-case. Or, again, it might conceivably have been decided to furnish a certain portion of space rent free to exhibitors, making a charge only for extra space. This also would have been just, and it would have had the advantage of providing a large sum toward defraying the cost of the building and the care of it. Many exhibitors would be very glad to pay a high rent for extra space in which to more fully exhibit the details of their inventions, or furnish additional specimens of their wares. This privilege would have to be guarded from abuse, but the revenue would be great; and we cannot keep too constantly in mind, for practical success, the remark of Charles Francis Adams, that, after all, a world's fair is only a show, on a large scale, of a showman's or inventor's goods, whose great end is to procure increased trade and a wider international and domestic distribution.

Nevertheless, the commission has taken the broader, and, probably, the wiser and safer course, as it is certainly the more liberal one. The effect of charging for space, at no matter how small a rate, would be to repel some desirable products which otherwise would be exhibited; and every such result would decrease the value of the exhibition, while this in turn would reduce the number of visitors. Hence, any project of gain by renting spaces would, though justifiable, probably tend to defeat itself. Besides this, there would be a vast increase of trouble in measuring spaces and collecting rents, together with possible disputes, dissatisfaction, and complaints of niggardliness. Perhaps the only practical way to avoid difficulty and yet obtain rentals would be to give a generous maximum space to each individual exhibitor, and to charge for anything more than is occupied. Yet even this could hardly be done with advantage, except in the part of the pavilion assigned to our own country, as it would tend to diminish the product sent free from foreign countries at the expense of their Governments; nor could we very well make such charges exclusively against our own countrymen, because this would be putting them at a disadvantage with foreign exhibitors.

However, while the commission seem to have decided wisely in this matter, the other principle which we have discussed is carried out in reference to power for machinery; for it is provided that a limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously; that the quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotments of space; that any power required in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the commission at a fixed price, and that demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

We note that articles in any way dangerous or offensive, and also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the exhibition. This timely notice will save much cost of preparation to people who have been relying on exhibiting pyramids of bottles and pill-boxes. Possibly it will require a much smaller pavilion to accommodate the world's products with this class excluded.

It is said that no articles will be admitted after March 31, 1876, but it remains to be seen with what strictness this provision will be carried out. Much will depend on whether the building is entirely ready at that time. We certainly hope for some improvement over Vienna in this respect.

An excellent rule is that the removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the exhibition. Only in this way can the interest and attendance be kept up unabated to the end. It is also provided that immediately after the close of the exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their property, and complete the removal by Dec. 31, 1876. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Director General and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the commission. This last provision is entirely just; and, notice having thus been given so long beforehand, time enough is allowed for the removal of goods. Without doubt, a considerable quantity of articles will be intentionally left at the disposal of the commission, and not a little money may be realized from them; but probably by far the greater part of those that are so left will be presented to the commission for the purpose of deposit in the Park Museum or memorial building, which will thus at once receive a good basis to start with, as was the case with the one at Sydenham.

It is announced that an official catalogue of the exhibition will be published in four separate versions, viz.: English, French, German, and Spanish. The right of selling catalogues is reserved by the Centennial Commission; and this is entirely proper, as it will serve the double purpose of securing to the commission whatever profit may come from the publication, while protecting the public from the intolerable nuisance and imposition of imperfect and incorrect catalogues.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FITTING UP STEAMERS.

The Sacramento *Daily Union* says: "We learn that there is to be lively work performed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the matter of fitting up steamers, and as a result the railroad company's boiler shop in this city will have a great deal to do. The steamer Chrysopolis is being remodeled at San Francisco into a large ferry-boat for carrying passengers between San Francisco and Oakland, and her boilers, two in number, weighing about fifty tons each, are already well advanced at the Sacramento shops. The railroad company are constructing marine ways at Oakland, alongside their wharf, and the piling is about finished. These ways will be completed (at a cost of $30,000) in season to haul out the Chrysopolis when she shall have been remodeled. When the work upon her is finished, another large boat for freight purposes, capable of carrying ten cars, will be constructed, and following this will be the remodeling of the steamers Capital and Yosemite into passenger ferries. The six boilers of these three boats will be made here, and will be of the same size as those of the Chrysopolis. The new steamer will be supplied with an engine which was purchased by A. A. Cohen in the East about five years ago, and is now at the Bay. The other steamers will be run by their present engines, which will be overhauled under the superintendence of General Master Mechanic Stevens. In addition to the above work, the boilers of the steamer Chin-du-Wan are nearly ready to be turned out of the shop, and by the time she has received an overhauling on the ways they will be waiting for her. The steamer Amador is being fitted up at San Francisco, to take the place of the Cora, now running between Sacramento and San Francisco, as the boilers now in the Cora are to be taken out, and those formerly in the ferry-boat Oakland, (now being torn to pieces on the Yolo side of the river,) substituted."

ITALY.

INTELLECTUAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.

THE POPULAR INSTRUCTION MOVEMENT—THE POPE—NEEDED REFORM IN THE PRACTICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT ROME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

The topsy-turvy condition of French politics and the uncertain future of the Government of that country produce as might be expected, a certain degree of solicitude in Italy. The increasing probability that the Bonapartes will return to power has nothing in it to add to the anxiety here, and the republic, as long as it is quiet and conservative, is regarded with a friendly view. The help, whether political or moral, which the Republicans of Italy have received from their friends in France has been small. When a nation does not really know its own mind its influence upon surrounding communities cannot be great. The shuttle-cock play of parties in France would be trivial did not the constantly-recurring explosions of passion in that country threaten the peace of other States. As it is, the neighbors of France are obliged to keep watch that their eyes are not put out by the missiles which are constantly thrown. The French must see to it that they do not, with their broils, become a nuisance to Europe, as the Spanish have so long been. The noblest aim of modern civilization is to promote well-compensated industry, and give to the masses of the people, by instruction and the labors of peace, the opportunity to improve their intellectual and physical condition. Spain is nearly ruined, Italy is still languishing, and France, with all her energy, has fallen back in her prosperity, as well as diminished her prestige, by the follies of the past few years—follies which she seems but too ready to repeat.

Whether it be true or not that the chastisement of France was due to the German schoolmaster, certain it is that the need of popular instruction in these countries is every day more profoundly felt. The condition of France is bad enough; but in Italy the case is worse. An effort has been made, which still continues, to establish a system of popular instruction; but the movement has not yet acquired sufficient vigor to make much head against the current or torrent of ignorance which is forever sweeping on with the waves of an ever-increasing population. The soldiers in the barracks—more than one-half of whom do not know how to read and write when they enter the military service—are receiving two or three hours of drilling every day in the alphabet, and in making "pot-hooks and trammels," under the guidance of the Sergeants and Corporals, who have got far enough along to act the pedagogue as well as teach the bumpkins the pigeon-foot step. The conviction is deepening in the minds of most people who give attention to the subject that the compulsory system of instruction is the only one that will effectually drive away or cure the plague of popular ignorance. A great number, if not the greatest number, of parents, who have themselves received no systematic instruction, cannot, or at least do not, rise high enough in their conceptions of the needs of the intellect to make any serious effort to secure for their offspring the advantages of school discipline. And in these countries the poverty of the masses adds its drag to the dull load which both body and mind are forced to bear hopelessly through the whole of life. If the State is obliged to ponder seriously the need of forcing the priests to acquire an education better suited to their office as guides of the people, how much more necessary compulsion must be to make the people struggle to get out of the mire of ignorance in which they wallow! The most powerful agencies are at work to carry man back to a "state of nature," or the savage condition. Only by the counteracting forces of civilization, constantly exercised, can man, socially or morally, be kept much above the level of the lower animals, as we have proof in the miserable quarters of great cities, where degradation, crime, and wretchedness exist by the side of the other extreme of education, luxury, and wealth.

The disreputable squabbles of the Roman Catholic Bishops in various countries, find continued instigation in the words uttered in nearly every speech of the Pope. The Holy Father distributes his curses right and left, and the favorite word "infernal" is applied very generally to the conduct of various Catholic Governments, which are legislating according to their own views of the good of the people, without consulting the See of Rome. Meanwhile Pio Nono is paying off his debts, and giving a receipt for the money that comes in from all parts, with his blessing; and his benediction is even sent by telegraph to those who do his will, who do not find it convenient to come to Rome. The Pope's blessing—I don't know that it has made another blade of grass grow, influenced any one to pay his taxes more willingly, caused a single dirty house to be whitewashed, or put a crumb into a beggar's mouth, or a clean shirt upon anybody's back. If the Pope really wishes to do some practical good, he should at once advise his adherents among the so-called Roman nobility to use their dead capital to set some spindles in motion, to make the cotton and woolen cloths needed to give the people employment and cover their nakedness. It is an unpoetical, and, according to priestly notions, irreverent view to take; but the result would be to make visible the blessing of God to the people, even if the Pope never wagged off another from the end of his tongue. The patience of people of common-sense, who really wish well to society, is nearly worn out with this mockery of Christianity and the tomfoolery of these luxurious sybarites of the Vatican. If the blessed Savior should come once more upon earth, the scourge would whistle about the ears of these jeweled potentates, as it did about those who bought and sold and made merchandise in the ancient Temple. Such language is severe; but it is not unjust, nor uttered in any spirit of unkindness to the Catholic religion, but against the gross abuses of it which, during centuries, have grown up here in Rome, and by its authority been caused to prevail elsewhere. It is the language used, and the feeling entertained, by millions of those brought up in the Catholic Church, whose sincere desire is to see reform introduced into the practices of the Papal establishment.

Forced celibacy was brought into the church eight centuries ago; before that, liberty to marry or not to marry was left to the priests, as at present in the Greek and Evangelical or Protestant churches. The experiment in the Roman Catholic Church has been well tried, and has not been found to work well, and true wisdom would have counseled a return long ago to the ancient practice of the marriage of the priests. Rome has a good share of the offspring of irregular priestly intercourse, and *figli dei preti* is a universal by-word among the Romans, uttered and laughed at. A single orphan asylum or foundling hospital in the city, containing more than 900 deserted or helpless ones, is sufficient proof that the law of matrimony, which the church claims to hold so sacred, has not been any too much respected. When there shall be in St. Peter's place a Pope with sufficient greatness of mind to rise above the shams and impostures of this passion for riches and worldly authority, presenting an example of that nobility of moral heroism which gave divinity to the life of the Great Master, and which inspires admiration and reverence in all true hearts, then the effect will be witnessed and the good influence felt in all Christian society.

The Municipality of Rome is in a state of crisis, and its affairs are not in the best regulated condition. The Mayor and the Council have quarreled, and no headway could be made while the hitch continued. The Mayor holds his place by the appointment of the crown, and the Junta is named by popular election. The Council has given in its resignation, and preparations are making for the choice of a new body. It is to be hoped that the Government will escape as soon as possible from its embarrassments, for it has work enough on its hands. It is beginning to see, what the public has seen from the first, that an error was committed in thinking to build the new Rome as far from the centre as the zone of territory lying between the Basilicas of Santa Maria Maggiorie and St. John Lateran. After expending millions of francs in that quarter, the cry is heard that no more money shall be thrown away upon improvements too remote to be of any great utility; at least, until some time in the future. Attention is directed to the extensive open fields behind the tomb of Hadrian, only a step from the present centre, and where, to prepare the foundations for buildings, no excavations are necessary. It is in that direction that the city should be extended, and the first step to it would be the embankment of the Tiber, and the raising of the streets a good deal above the present level; and this work the city promises some time or other to undertake.

THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

The City of London Local Government Board has published some papers relating to the recent diffusion of cholera in Europe. In an introduction to these papers the board's medical officer, Dr. Simon, remarks that both the Russian and English doctors have in the main a common basis of opinion as to cholera. They have had no occasion to touch the still disputed question of the process or processes by which cholera maintains and spreads itself in its own native climate of India; and on the other hand, as regards the means by which it is spread beyond those limits (ordinary and extraordinary) of its endemic prevalence, educated medical opinions vary comparatively little. No competent person pretends that the power of human intercourse to give pandemic extension to cholera is irrespective of most important qualifications in regard to both place and time; but that, subject to these qualifications, human intercourse is the essential agent of such extension is the conclusion which almost all modern opinions now recognize, and in which Russian opinion and our own are apparently in full accord. He proceeds to point out that the facts which come under consideration are of striking prognosticative interest. They represent the choleraic infection as becoming for European Russia, and probably tending to become for all Europe, an influence scarcely to be called alien and rare, but at least comparatively naturalized and habitual, gradually assimilating itself in this respect (as we have long known it to be akin in certain other respects) to the familiar European bowel-infection of typhoid fever. "And," he adds, "the importance of the facts in this point of view seems to me to attach to them equally, whether they be explained on one supposition of their origin or the other—whether they arise, as Mr. Radcliffe's former argument would suggest, by means of repeated introductions of new infection from without, or, as Dr. Pelikan maintains, by the long persistence in vigor of each one infection that is introduced. On either supposition we have to remember with regard to the future the increasing facilities for infection from India which are inseparable from the developments of traffic." He thinks that the possibility of a new and most deadly contagion, tending by degrees to become current in Western Europe, can hardly be contemplated without at first a feeling of dismay. As to our defense from cholera, he points out that England has abandoned quarantine as futile, and that when cholera is current on the continent of Europe, we must accept, as practically not to be avoided, innumerable chances, which, indeed, make certainties, that the same contagium will freely enter our own country. "It is," he says, "on that basis that the true defenses of England against cholera have to be planned; defenses not peculiar to the coast line of England, but, in principle, equally to be aimed at in each sanitary district throughout the country; defenses which (as explained in the memorandum above referred to) consist essentially in those common hygienic precautions which local sanitary authorities are responsible for providing or enforcing, and, above all, in extreme vigilance in regard of the local supplies of water and the local prevention of filth. Thus, in truth, the increasing influence of cholera on the continent of Europe is chiefly to be regarded in this country as an additional appeal to our 1,500 local authorities to move swiftly and effectively in duties which already, on other grounds, are urgently incumbent on them." Dr. Simon adds the expression of his belief that in proportion as common sanitary improvement takes from typhoid fever its present deplorable and disgraceful power of spreading among our population, in such proportion will England have better security against cholera than any imaginable system of quarantine could have given her, and will be able to receive with comparative impunity whatever importations of cholera-contagium may thenceforth accrue to her from abroad.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says: "A gentleman of this city who has recently visited the grasshopper region in the interest of some of our wheat buyers, states that while the first reports of the ravages of the insects were much exaggerated, an immense amount of damage was done by them. In some sections everything was taken clean, while in other portions of the district the crops remain undisturbed. As an instance of the rapidity with which these ravenous pests do the work, he relates that he and others one day saw them coming, the air being full of them. They alighted on a seven-acre field of corn, and so numerously did they swarm upon the leaves and stalks that they were bent to the ground. In twenty minutes there was not a stalk in the entire field that was not stripped bare. In some places, where the wheat had been cut, they invaded the shocks, but did little damage, as the stalks were too dry. This gentleman gives it as his opinion that the surplus crop of the State will be considerably less than it was last year. He reports all crops outside of the ravaged districts as being in excellent condition. It is impossible at present to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, what proportion of our promised crop will be lost through the ravages of the grasshoppers. A much larger area was seeded this year than last, and our reports from various quarters led us to believe that the product of these additional acres would fully compensate for the loss sustained in the devastated district. However, the harvest is near at hand, and we shall soon know definitely. It is already assured that we shall have a fair average crop, but it is possible that our productions will not equal in amount those of last year. But 'better luck next time.' The grasshoppers have done us all the injury they could for two years, and being apparently satisfied, are leaving our borders without making preparations for progeny next year. We hear of none depositing their eggs as yet, and the indications are that they are seeking other fields in which to perform that interesting operation."

COMPLETE RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW-YORK.

The St. Louis *Times* of the 28th July says: "An event transpired in this city yesterday which is destined to mark an epoch in the history of St. Louis and of the whole country. Of scarcely less significance is it than the completion of the great bridge, which was but recently so handsomely celebrated. Reference is made to the insertion of the connecting section of railroad line between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Less than two weeks ago, Timothy Moraghan, an extensive railroad contractor, commenced grading between the southern termination of the tunnel on Eighth and Poplar streets and the Missouri Pacific Railroad track. The entire distance to be graded was about 4,500 feet, and the cut in some places was six feet deep. He was obliged to remove all the water and gas pipes, but he accomplished the undertaking without cutting off the supply of gas or water from any quarter for a single hour, and without obstructing the passage of teams on the street intersected. The contract was completed at 4 P. M. yesterday, and the railroad track of the connecting company joined to that of the Missouri Pacific, L. L. Keller, General Roadmaster of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, driving the last spike on the last rail, and completing an unbroken railroad connection between San Francisco and New-York, a distance of 2,500 miles. A through trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast can now be made without change of cars. It will readily be seen how important is this event in the history of St. Louis."

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The statistical report on the health of the navy for the year 1872 has lately appeared. It is prefaced by a general report from Dr. Alexander E. Mackay, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, after which we have the reports and returns from the several stations. The total numerical force of the Royal Navy, corrected for time, in 1872 was 46,830. Of these, one-half were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, one-third were between twenty-five and thirty-five, one-eighth between thirty-five and forty-five, and rather more than three per cent. above forty-five. The average number of men sick daily was 2,154, or in the ratio of 459 per 10,000 of force, being an increase compared with the preceding year equal to 1 per 10,000. There were 54,697 cases of disease and injury under treatment during the year, being a decrease compared with the previous year to the extent of 40 per 1,000. The total number of days' sickness gives an average of 16.7 days to each man of the force. It is a singular proof of the regularity of natural law that this is precisely the same average as that of the previous year. The total number invalided was 1,609, being in the ratio of 343 per 10,000 of force, or an increase of 23 per 10,000 in the year. The deaths were 385, being in the ratio of 82 per 10,000—a decrease of 3 per 10,000 compared with the previous year.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

PREHISTORIC RELICS.

Prof. W. W. Borden, under date of Deputy, Ind., July 24, in writing to a friend respecting the mound builders, says:

"In company with Mr. James Powers and Dr. Jordan, of Lexington, and Mr. George Cannon, of New-Albany, we made an exploration of what has been supposed to be the work of the Indians. Upon examination it proved to be another of those remarkable works of the mound builders, known as fortified mounds. This great work—a relic of the prehistoric race—is on an elevated ridge or 'backbone,' as it is called at the water-tank, a short distance above Deputy, and on the land of Mr. Gilbert Wiggam, in Jefferson County, Ind., immediately below the junction of Graham's with Big Creek or Muscatatuck. The backbone in which this fort is situated possesses many natural advantages for a work of this kind. The western stone wall commences on the summit of the almost perpendicular rocks, the bluffs of Big Creek, 100 feet or more above that stream, and extends across the neck of land 250 yards to the equally precipitous bluff of what was once the bed of Graham's Creek. This wall is built of corniferous limestone, ten to twelve feet wide at the base, and resting on the black slate. The eastern wall extends from bluff to bluff forty yards in length, and in its present dilapidated state is from eighteen to twenty feet in width.

Near the eastern wall is a fine lookout mound, with large forest trees growing upon it. From this mound the landscape extends northward for two miles, and along the valley of Graham Creek and up Big Creek toward the east. This selection is one peculiar to the mound-builders, who were undoubtedly worshipers of the sun.

The space inclosed is between four and five acres, and within the inclosure is a cave, of which there are many in the vicinity, and which undoubtedly afforded water when necessary required.

You will see by my imperfect description that the position of this fort is precisely the same as the one described in my exploration of last year, found in Clark County, Ind., above the mouth of Fourteen-mile Creek, on the Ohio River.

Mr. Gilbert Wiggam, who resides near the fort, told us that implements of Indian origin were plenty in the neighborhood, and a short excursion by the boys resulted in the finding of a granite ax weighing six pounds."

RAILROAD BRIDGES.

NEW BRIDGES ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD AT DETROIT.

The Detroit *Post*, in referring to the new bridges over the Michigan Central Railroad, says:

"The bridges ordered some time since by the Common Council to be constructed over the Michigan Central Railroad tracks at the intersection of Baker and Fifteenth streets have been commenced, and the large gangs of hands at work, both upon the masonry and wood-work, indicate that their completion will be speedily accomplished. The vacant lots on all sides are covered with material, and the scene is a busy one. At the north side, on Fifteenth street, men are excavating for the foundations of ponderous stone abutments, and on the east side, Baker street, the massive hammered stones are under the hands of a score of stone-masons, being swung into position and cemented together to form the solid pile upon which the bridge is to rest for ages. The work at the south end of the Fifteenth street bridge and west end of the Baker street bridge has not yet been commenced, but the excavations will be undertaken this week.

The bridges united will be nearly in the form of the letter X, though the westerly and southerly arms will be considerably shorter than the easterly and northerly ones, the intersection being nearly at the south-westerly side of the railroad company's right of way. The Baker street bridge will be 304 feet in length, and the Fifteenth street bridge 336 feet. Each will be 41 feet in width, and 16 feet clear above the tracks. The carriage-way will be 29 feet in width, and on either side will be a sidewalk 6 feet wide for foot passengers. These sidewalks will be slightly elevated above the carriage-way. The rail of the bridge will be two feet and nine inches above the sidewalks, and the intervening space will be finished in panels, the whole being heavily stayed with iron rods. The height of this rail will be 23 feet above the tracks.

Besides the massive stone abutments, the bridge will be supported by 120 wooden posts, 12 by 12 inches in size, four to each bent. These will rest at the base upon solid stone foundations, the same as the Howard and Twelfth street bridges. In front of each abutment, and running parallel with and about three feet distant from the outer railroad track, there will be a retaining wall about six feet in height, and upon this heavy supports, bolted and stayed in the most substantial manner, will rest. The supports throughout will be securely stayed and bolted, the caps being 7 by 14 inches, the joist 4 by 14, and the braces 4 by 12 inches.

Baker and Fifteenth streets being each 60 feet wide, and the bridges but 41, there will be a roadway on the north side of the Baker street bridge and east side of the Fifteenth street bridge, at each end, 19 feet in width, leading down to the railroad tracks. This will be for the accommodation of the railroad company in case the rapidly increasing business of the road should render it necessary for them to receive or deliver freight at this point—a mere question of time. It will not, however, be a thoroughfare across the railroad tracks."

A GAMBLING DEN AT NIAGARA FALLS BROKEN UP.

The Lockport *Daily Journal* of the 25th inst. says: Early last season a member of the gambling fraternity from New-York opened a faro bank at Niagara Falls in the building known as Krakoskie's Hall. The rooms were elegantly fitted throughout, and furnished with the most modern roulette and faro tables. The hall door was open every evening, ample refreshments were at hand, and gentlemanly dealers were in attendance; yet it was not altogether a success. The "cappers" were spotted by the leading hotel-keepers and ordered from the premises, and before the close of the season the proprietor of the "hell" was obliged to dispose of his furniture at a sacrifice. The new feature did not attract the sporting fraternity, and the visitors were too intent in enjoying the beauties of nature to assist in supporting "a feature" which the proprietor insisted "was the only one lacking to make the Falls equal to Saratoga as a fashionable watering-place."

At the opening of the present season a new gang has arrived, and they are quartered around at the different hotels. They have occupied the same room over Krakoskie's saloon, but their games are of the liveliest order. The citizens of the place have finally made up their minds that the disgrace must be wiped out, and have commenced measures for that object, which will doubtless prove successful. Yesterday complaint was made before Justice Hulett, who immediately issued warrants for searching the premises and arresting any parties found therein. The Police found the door locked, but soon broke it open, notwithstanding the protestations of the owner against any such radical treatment. It being meal-time, no one was found inside, but the officers managed to get a small load of "checks," sweat-boards, lottery swindles, &c., which they delivered to the Justice. Subsequently a stranger swore out another warrant, charging that he had but a few days before been swindled out of $550 by the same gang. The Police started out again, and very soon ran across two of the fraternity. On being brought before the complainant one was readily recognized, but as he was only a looker-on he could not be held. Another search was instituted, when it was learned that the principal and several others had suddenly departed for Canada. The Buffalo *Commercial*, from which we learn the above facts, states that one of the gamblers arrested, however, obligingly handed over the $550, and was discharged.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

In default of the stirring events of some former years, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we have had to take up with the appearance of the comet and the fall of the flying man. Eight hundred years back, so constant is precedent in our land, a comet and a flying man were brought into close connection with each other, though, as history never exactly repeats itself, there were some differences of detail in the two stories. The flying man of that day was a monk of Malmesbury, Æthelmær, by name, who studied the story of Dædalus till he took it into his head to rival him. He fastened wings to his hands and feet, and took flight from the top of a tower. For the space of a furlong, if anybody chooses to believe it, he flew merrily; but then a strong wind blew him to the ground, and he broke both his legs. This was in his youth; in his old age he lived to see the comet of 1066, which was held to foretell the Conquest of England, and he greeted its coming with a prediction of evil, in which, having learned prudence from his former mishap, he took care not to commit himself to details.

ENORMOUS COTTON SALE.

Messrs. Alexander Dorman & Co., cotton factors, sold on Thursday last, to Phelps Brothers & Co., 2,503 bales of cotton. By buyers' request the terms of the sale have been kept quiet, but it was sold at an extreme figure. The amount of the invoice is $220,000, $100,000 to be paid on delivery. Samples taken from each bale were arranged on tables in the office of Alexander Dorman & Co. yesterday, and presented a fine spectacle. The sale is the largest ever transacted in St. Louis.

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

Numerous complaints having been made that affairs at Inwood Park, Cincinnati, were allowed to be conducted in a very disorderly, not to say disgraceful, manner, the Superintendent of Police on Friday evening, caused the arrest of the proprietor, Mr. G. C. Petsch, on the double charge of maintaining a nuisance and allowing liquor to be sold and drank on the premises. In the Police Court, Saturday morning, the case was adjourned till the 30th inst., the defendant being admitted to bail.

THE LANGUAGE OF FISHES.

There is something truly romantic in the moaning of the grand old sea. Its voice comes to us in muffled notes, as if trying to burst from itself, now with a huge roar and again dying away up the long line of white sand in a low, murmuring sigh, which seems to say good-by, until its fellow comes thundering on, bringing new tidings from the "dark unfathomed caves," and throwing its tears of spray at your feet. But these are not the only sounds that come up from the sea. Musical notes are often heard that in olden time were credited to the "siren's harp." They come to us in low, sweet notes, burdened with a hidden meaning, swelling on each rise, and finally bursting from the deep in a chorus of rich sounds and harmonies.

These peculiar marine serenades were for years regarded with superstitious awe by the toilers of the sea. By some they were taken as signs of good luck, and by others, of the old school and Marryatt class, as the songs of the vast crews of the dead who roamed the sea in their phantom crafts that appeared to their living comrades at dark moments and in weird form, an ominous foreboding of speedy ill-fortune, and so these strange notes were traced to different origins, until some curious individual threw the blame of all the disturbance upon the fish family, and then it became known that they, having mouths, spoke after their fashion, and so our sirens and mermaids passed away. Their fair forms are no longer seen reclining on the mossy shore. Their sweet voices have been superseded by the croak of the unoffending Pisces, and the well-known lines,

> "In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
> And coral reefs lie bare,"

have lost their romance. Alas, for the advance of time, as with every throb our old and well-loved legends slip away, and disappear in the dim distance of the past.

A noted fishy vocalist is found in the *Ancient Scarus*, which was noted for the powers of its vocal organs. Pliny embalmed it in verse as the king of fishes, and Ovid and Ossian have also sung its praise in song. Seleucus stated, with all good faith, that it was the only fish that ever slept, and Ælian bestowed upon it the honor of being the best beloved by its fellows. Wonderful tales are told of its powers of intonation, and, although it was in great demand for the table, the men were loth to take it in consequence of the wails and moans it gave vent to when captured. At other times, when free, its voice rose from the sea clear as a bell, and ravishing in the sweetness of its melody.

The well-known gurnards are noted far and wide for the strange sounds they produce, and as yet the peculiar mechanism has not been clearly demonstrated. At times the sound is not unpleasant, and at others it resembles the barking of a dog or the grating of two rough substances. This may be the case in some species, but I have held a fish found in the southern waters, and similar to our perch, in my hand, and listened to the sounds, and they seemed to be produced by a movement of the jaws or throat as the lips and mouth protruded at every sound it uttered; but it is not unlikely that they are produced by grinding the teeth with a quick motion in trying to escape. On the Jersey coast the *Prionotus pilatus* is called the pig or hog fish, on account of its continual barking, as it is drawn in by the net; and in almost every section of the country we find these localisms all tending to represent the vocal tastes of the finny population.

In the days of old Rome the murænas, or sea eels, were supposed to have a regular language, "Low and sweet," says an old writer, "with an intonation so fascinating that few could resist its influence," and it is said that the Emperor Augustus pretended to understand their words. It is well known, however, that he did devote much of his time to the cultivation of these creatures, not for a hypothesis of language, but because they were highly esteemed in a gastronomic point of view. In fact, so far was this carried that some epicures would only eat those that had been fattened on human flesh.

Strange sounds are often heard also rising from the waters of our own coasts, that would be apt to astonish the superstitious listener if he were not acquainted with the unoffending cause of all the disturbance. Sometimes it rises into the air like the bang of a huge drum, and again seems to steal over the waves with a low, murmuring wail; and if you were to place your ear close to the surface, the strange sounds would appear to come from five or six different places. Seamen are often startled by the "boom, boom" that seems to steal over the vessel, seeming to their ears more like the drum of some long-lost crew than the voice of an insignificant member of the family of fishes. For such it is, and well known as the bearded drum-fish. But how it produces the queer musical notes is a something that it would be well for our "fish commission" to discover this Summer on the Sound.

Still another faithful satellite of Euterpe is found in the noisy maigre. It makes a strange cooing moan, accompanied by a sharp croak that can be heard at a depth of 150 feet. The fish attains a length of about six feet and weighs forty pounds. What these sounds are for we know not, but on the principle that all things are for some particular purpose they must have a meaning. That the imperfect voice of the fish is used to express discontent and pain I have no doubt, as in numerous experiments on a fish found in the Gulf of Mexico, called the grunt, I found that the voice was used and modulated as with other animals. When touched with the knife the grunts that it gave vent to fairly rose to a shriek, and when dying its moans and sobs were almost disagreeably human.

I shall never forget the first one of these veritable porkers that I caught. Thinking that my bait needed replenishing, I hauled in and found nicely hooked a grunt, and no sooner had I placed him in the boat than he commenced a series of grunts and sobs that bid fair to take me by storm. Now he would make a low noise, and gradually swell the "melody," and finally hurl at me such a blast of entreaties, all of which were produced without a struggle, that my better nature was aroused, and I made haste to toss him back, and as he disappeared he uttered a squeak which, together with the splash, sounded to me like a bona-fide "thank you," and I have no doubt but what it was.

Baron Humboldt mentions an occurrence which he witnessed in the South Sea. "About 7 o'clock in the evening the sailors were terrified by an extraordinary noise in the air like the beating of tambories, followed by sounds that seemed to come from the ship, and resembled the escape of air from boiling liquid."

Many other instances could be called up to prove that fishes use their vocal organs to some purpose, but the above only serve to show that they have a well-defined voice, and that it is capable of modulation.

A WILD CAT.

A wild cat having destroyed thirty-four chickens belonging to Mr. A. H. Blanke, of St. Louis, that gentleman resolved on the destruction of the animal. A few evenings ago, according to the St. Louis *Democrat*, he concluded to try and catch his enemy in the chicken-house, and, stopping up all the holes but one, placed an iron screen over it, arranged so that when the animal passed in the screen could be dropped and the game secured, the hired man standing watch to pull the wire when the time came. On Wednesday night everything was made ready, and at a late hour the animal appeared and entered the hole. The screen was dropped, and Mr. Blanke was notified. He at once sallied forth with revolver and shot-gun to slay the chicken thief. He got two shots at him with his revolver, and finished the beast with a charge from the shot-gun, raising a terrible row, of course, with the chickens, but making sure of his game. When hauled forth the animal was found to be of the cat species, with a flat head, short ears, wide mouth, and its body, which was of a grayish yellow color, with black stripes running from the sides, like those of a tiger. Its tail was about a foot long, and was also striped. The whole length of the animal was about three feet, and its weight was about fifteen pounds. It fought fiercely when first attacked, and was undoubtedly a formidable animal to catch in a corner. Mr. Blanke thinks it has been hiding in the neighborhood of Fairview and Webster for a long time, and says that some boys, last Winter, got after it and tracked it into a cave in one of the hills there.

RETREAT FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Archbishop Bayley has under consideration the feasibility of holding the annual retreat for the secular priests of the Archdiocese of Baltimore at St. Mary's Seminary during next August. Should the retreat be determined upon, it is expected that the clergy of Richmond, accompanied by Bishop Gibbons and the Vicariate of North Carolina will participate. The matter will be submitted to the clergy at the next monthly meeting.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Col. Robert Tyler is likely to be chosen Chancellor of the Georgia State University.

The feminine assistants in the Harvard grammar schools have salaries of $800 a year.

The Agassiz Memorial Fund amounts to a little over $7,000. The subscription books are still open.

The Normal School at Reading, Penn., contains over 100 pupils, forty-two having been added since February last.

Mount Union College, Ohio, has loaned its fine collection of specimens of natural history to the Louisville Exposition.

Rev. George T. Day, editor of the *New-Hampshire Morning Star*, has been elected President of Hillsdale College, Michigan.

The number of teachers employed in the public schools in Jersey City is 276, and the average expense for each scholar per annum is $6 82.

Rev. Nathaniel Fellows has been elected Principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. He is a graduate of Middletown University.

Kutztown, Penn., has given $25,000 to its Normal School; Allentown, with twenty times the wealth, has given scarcely $30,000 to Muhlenberg College.

Mr. John Anderson, of New-York, offers to give an additional $50,000 to the Penikese School if others will contribute sufficient to make the sum up to $250,000.

Eleven candidates offered themselves for the Harvard examinations for women recently held. Only seven, however, were actually present at the examinations.

The North-western Christian University is to be removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. The new building will be ready for occupation in the Fall of next year.

The first inter-collegiate oratorical contest of the North-west Collegiate Association will take place Feb. 1, 1875, at Indianapolis. There will be a gold and a silver medal awarded.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided, in the case of the proposed School of Mines and Metallurgy, that the municipal authorities have no power to issue bonds in aid of the said institution.

Dr. J. B. Helwig, of Dayton, has been elected President of Wittenberg College, of Springfield, Ohio, in place of Dr. Sprecher, who will remain in charge of the Theological Department of the college.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., has received a donation of $30,000 from Mr. A. Hayward, of San Francisco. The University has benefited to the amount of $120,000 within the last fifteen months.

The salaries of the male and female teachers of San Francisco have been equalized. Instead of the four and a half hours hitherto given in the schools to the study of French and German, only two and a half hours will now be devoted to these languages.

A department of wood carving has been profitably added to a Cincinnati university. The department has made rapid progress both in work and numbers. When it closed recently the class numbered 120. During the last year there were 328 pupils in the regular drawing and design department.

At a meeting of the School Committee of Gloucester Mr. Henry C. Hallowell, of the Chicopee Falls High School, was elected Principal of the Collins Grammar School, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Park S. Warren, who goes to Lawrence. Mr. Hallowell is a graduate of Colby University.

President Eliot, of Harvard, in his Commencement address, said that the salaries paid by the university were so small that its chairs could not be respectably filled but for the effect of other inducements, such as the love of letters, the society of cultured men, and the fame of the college, upon the minds of teachers.

The following meetings of State teachers are announced: New-Hampshire, Oct. 23; Iowa, at Des Moines, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August; Minnesota, at Owatonna, 18th of August; Pennsylvania, at Shippensburg, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August; West Virginia, at Clarksburg, Aug. 4, the session extending over four days.

Amherst, it is said, gives more aid to needy students than any other college. In the past year 131 students, out of a total of 299, have received aid, each to the amount of $100, the whole sum disbursed aggregating $15,000. Next year, students applying for aid will have to undergo a probation of six weeks and duties will, moreover, be provided them in and about the college by the discharge of which they can render a return.

The School Directors of Summit township, Crawford County, Penn., put confidence in the representations of a stranger a short time since, and gave him an order for magnetic globes. The order was for $120, which he proceeded to raise money on, and left. The globes did not come, and then the Directors discovered that they had been swindled. Fortunately they instituted a search, and found their man and a part of their money.

Mr. Page, executor of Samuel Miller, deceased, delivered recently to the Board of Education a large amount of securities bequeathed to the Agricultural College in Albemarle County, Va., amounting to about $1,100,000. The stock consists in part of Virginia consols, West Virginia certificates, North Carolina bonds, Pacific Railroad stock, York River Railroad stock, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana bonds. The estimated value of the whole is about $500,000 or $600,000.

The following is the order of exercises for Commencement Week at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts: Saturday evening, Aug. 1, Sophomore Prize Declamation; Sunday evening, Aug. 2, Baccalaureate Sermon by President Allen; Monday evening, Aug. 3, Junior Exhibition; Tuesday afternoon, Military Drill; evening, President's Reception; Wednesday morning, exercises by the Graduating Class; afternoon, address by Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.; evening, concert by the Beethoven Quintette Club and Miss Annie Louise Cary. The first examination for admission to the college will take place on Thursday, Aug. 6; the second, Aug. 25.

According to an official report, the number of public schools in Berlin, at the end of 1873, amounted to 130. There were ten gymnasia, ten "realschulen," four superior girls' schools, eighty-nine middle-class and elementary schools, including the "vorschulen" of the gymnasia and "realschulen;" seventeen schools under the special oversight of associations, churches, institutions, &c. The number of classes amounted to 1,420, (of which 555 were for girls;) of scholars, 67,522, (boys, 39,407; girls, 28,145,) of whom 5,297 were above fourteen years of age, and 62,255 between six and fourteen. The ten gymnasia had 141 classes, with 5,080 scholars, of whom 2,215, or 43.602 per cent. were above fourteen years of age. If to the public schools there be added ninety-seven private ones, the number of schools would be 227. Taking all together, 98,545 children were at school—viz., 51,826 boys and 46,718 girls, and of these 7,266, 7.464 per cent., were above fourteen years of age.

A number of improvements are to be made at Vassar College, N. Y., during the present season. The three-story building formerly devoted to the purpose of a riding academy and gymnasium, is being thoroughly overhauled. The riding school will be abolished, and in its place will be a museum of natural history, an art gallery, a lyceum for dramatic performances, and thirty-five music rooms. The building is of brick, 140 by 150 feet, and has four entrances. On the ground floor will be the museum, art gallery, gymnasium, several of the music rooms, besides a lecture room and laboratory. The music hall will be 60 by 87 feet, and will have a gallery, the whole to be connected with the art gallery by folding doors. The lyceum hall will be 30 by 80 feet, and will be devoted mainly to dramatic representations. The improvements will cost about $26,000, and will be completed in time for the opening of the College in September.

John Loundsbury, M. D., writes from Oxford, Conn., to the *Churchman*, advocating the establishment of a diocesan school for girls in that town. He enlarges upon its advantages of situation, healthfulness of climate, and other reasons which would make it desirable as a place for a girl's school. He and others will give the land needed, and thinks $5,000 can be raised in Oxford provided $45,000 be secured in the rest of the State. The line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad will pass through Oxford, making it convenient of access. Mr. Loundsbury says: "Mr. Sheffield has done a great and noble deed in building his scientific school in New-Haven. Why will not some wealthy and liberal churchman come forward and do as much for the school, and give his name to it, which would be a better monument than any column of marble or granite! Let us make an effort, 'and learn the luxury of doing good,' and do it while we are alive, and not trust to our money after death, like Stephen Girard."

Cornell University admits qualified applicants to all the benefits of the Agricultural College connected with the university free of any charges of tuition. By this arrangement all the expenses they will incur will be for room rent and table board, and those who desire to do so may pay a considerable proportion of these expenses by their labor on the farm, which is remunerated at the rate of fifteen cents per hour. Several industrious students have defrayed all their expenses in this way. The college is now fully organized with the following Professors: I. P. Roberts, Practical and Experimental Agriculture; John Stanton Gould, Mechanics applied to Agriculture; A. N. Prentiss, Botany and Horticulture; James Law, Veterinary Science and Practice; G. C. Caldwell, Agricultural Chemistry; J. H. Comstock, Agricultural Entomology; C. Fred. Hartt, General and Agricultural Geology; E. H. Fuertes, Surveying; C. Babcock, Architecture; B. G. Wilder, Physiology, &c.; E. C. Cleaves, Free Hand-drawing.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* thus writes about the new college buildings at Hillsdale, Mich.: The erection of the new college buildings is fairly commenced. A wall has been built up the west side of the Ladies' Literary Union Society Hall, thus cutting off about ten feet from the west end of the east wing of the old building, in order to make room for the new central building, the foundation of which is now being laid. The Building Committee intend to have the central building completed as soon as the beginning of the Winter term of the college year, but for the Fall term the same accommodations as were used last Spring will have to suffice for carrying on the college classes. The plan after which the college buildings are being erected consists of five separate buildings, three of which (the central and the two extreme buildings) are included in the contract of Richard & Mickle, and are to be erected for $45,000. The other two buildings are designed principally for dormitories, and will not be erected at present.

At the first of a series of teachers' institutes in Middle Tennessee, Col. John M. Fleming, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, argued that it was not certain that the Civil Rights bill would become a law, but he had good reason for hoping that, in its present shape, it never would become a law. But any retrograde movement in Tennessee on the school question would be calculated to provoke and invite the passage of the law. Under the Civil Rights bill it would be impossible, even if desirable, to maintain them, to maintain schools in Tennessee under the constitutional law of the State, the two being in direct conflict. While he would neither concede nor discuss the right of Congress to override or nullify the provisions of our State Constitution by a Federal law, yet the practical effect of the law would be the immediate destruction of the schools, inasmuch as 12,000 school officers, scattered through the State, liable to indictment, could not withstand the prosecution and maintain the school system at the same time, and before the question could be settled before the courts the destruction of the schools would have been effected, more especially in view of the fact that a premium in the shape of $500 reward was offered by the bill for every informer.

COOKERY FOR WORK PEOPLE.

A very interesting lecture was delivered recently, says the London *Standard*, at the St. Giles' Schools, by Mr. Buckmaster, of the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum, on the subject of plain and cheap cookery. The lecture was delivered under the Presidency of the Rector of the parish, Rev. Canon Nisbet, and was largely attended by the wives of working men, and by a number of district visitors and ladies connected with the Ladies' Sanitary Association, which has promoted the movement. The lecturer had previously prepared three excellent dishes, consisting of two soups and one stew. The first soup had for its ingredients five pennyworth of meat, one pennyworth of bones, three-farthings-worth of carots, one halfpennyworth of onions, and one halfpennyworth of herbs, making a total of two quarts of savory soup for seven pence three-farthings. The second had for its ingredients dripping, onions, pea-flour, potatoes, one egg, some parsley, and a pint of milk. This furnished more than two quarts for six-pence-halfpenny. The stew was a capital dish, consisting of odd scraps of meat for twopence-halfpenny, and vegetables and flour at an additional cost of twopence; the whole being served for four-pence-halfpenny. The lecturer gave a clear statement of the chemical value of the materials used, as supplying the various wants of the human frame. He went through the whole process of making each dish in the presence of his audience, insisting upon the great importance of time for the process of simmering on the fire. Time would not allow of the poor women tasting the viands which they had actually seen prepared, but they were invited to partake of the duplicate dishes, which had been on the fire, two of them for four hours and one for one hour, before the lecture. By the clean sweep which was made of this food, it seemed as if it were considered very palatable. We are informed that it is the intention of the Rector of St. Giles' to have similar lectures given from time to time by competent persons; and if so, it is confidently hoped that the poorest inhabitants of St. Giles' may be taught to furnish their families with nutritious, palatable, and cheap food.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

At the Manchester (England) Police Court, before Mr. Headlam, James Stenhouse Meldrum has been charged, under the Fraudulent Debtors act, with defrauding Messrs. Schunck, Schuster & Co., merchants, Peter street, Manchester, by falsifying his books. The prisoner is a merchant carrying on business in Church street, Manchester, and resides at Bellfield Lodge, Fallowfield. Detective Inspector Shandley said that he apprehended the prisoner, and charged him with the fraud. He said he had nothing to say. Mr. William Butcher, Public Accountant, Princess street, said that he had examined the prisoner's books, and had found false entries relating to goods supplied by the prosecutors. No further evidence was taken, and an adjournment was applied for. The fraudulent transactions were said to amount to £45,000. The case was then adjourned and the prisoner admitted to bail in two securities of £1,000 each, and his own recognizance of £2,000.

PRIVATE DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

The report of the Justices of the city of Manchester at the conclusion of the general annual licensing meeting last year, is among the papers recently laid before Parliament. In this report the Magistrates say: "In consequence of the great increase taking place in the so-called grocers' licenses, and which tends to the increase of private drinking, it is impossible to judge how far the drunken cases brought before the Justices are the result of public or private drinking, and as the system extends the difficulty will be increased. It appears from the Chief Constable's return that out of 7,618 persons apprehended and taken before the Magistrates and charged with drunkenness in the ten months ended the 31st of July, 1873, no less than 1,679 were persons apprehended between 12 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning, and the inference is that most of these cases were caused by private drinking, as all houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on the premises were closed at 11 o'clock at night."

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS IN TROUBLE.

For several days past, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, rumors have been afloat that a general change was to be made in the conductorship of passenger trains on the Vandalia Road. At the request of an official of the road, no mention of the matter was made. Now, however, that the rumor has become public talk, it is not out of place to note the changes as far as heard from, as well as the causes leading thereto. Charley Robinson, Johnny McMahon, and Asa J. Sherburne are the only conductors that have as yet sent in their resignations, although it is stated that J. D. Fraley and several others have been called into the "green-room." Whether it is to be a wholesale slaughter of all the conductors it remains to be seen, as the officials of the road are quite reticent in stating the cause of the trouble.

PREPARATIONS FOR CAMP-MEETINGS.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the great Washington Grove Camp-meeting, which will be commenced on the 5th of August, in the grove near Gaithersburg, Md. The Methodists of Fairfax Circuit, Va., are also making arrangements for a camp-meeting to be held in Gibson's Woods, near Young's toll-gate, on the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, commencing on the 13th of August. This camp was, before the war, a very popular one, and it is the intention of the Fairfax Methodists to make it a successful one this year.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN.

"The Bishop of Paderborn, (Westphalia,)" says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "is not a fortunate ecclesiastic. The Prussian tribunals condemned him to a fine of 200 thalers for having illegally nominated a Curé. Monsignor Martin refuses to pay, and prefers to undergo the martyrdom of a few days' detention. But one of the faithful, shocked at the idea of seeing his Bishop go to prison, handed the sum to the Treasury, and exonerated his spiritual Pastor. The latter, however, refused that arrangement, as he was determined to undergo his punishment, and was above all anxious to prevent the Prussian Government from gaining a centime through him; he therefore caused his friend to be reimbursed, and again placed himself at the disposal of the jailers. But the other, just as obstinate in his devotedness as the Bishop in his sacrifice, gave the money a second time without informing his superior, and thus Monsignor Martin is again at liberty. It will be interesting to see who finally prevails in this singular contest."

THE SILBER LIGHTS.

From the London Times.

Ever since the formation of the Light Company which bears his name, Mr. Silber has continued his endeavors to improve artificial illumination, and has directed his attention chiefly to the production of improved gas burners, of lamps for ship signals, and of hurricane or punkah lamps for India, China, and tropical countries generally. Recently a large party of gentlemen assembled at the London Tavern to see some of the results which have been obtained; and Mr. Silber described and exhibited some of his more recent inventions. Commencing with gas burners, he explained the method of estimating gas-light which is ordered by act of Parliament. In this method the standard taken is a sperm candle burning at the rate of 120 grains per hour. The standard of gas consumption is five cubic feet per hour, and the time of testing must be between 8 and 10 in the evening, so that at all other periods of the day or night inferior gas may be supplied. When a certain burner is said to give 10-candle light or 12-candle light, the meaning is, that when consuming five cubic feet per hour, between 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., its light is equal to that of ten or twelve candles of the kind burning at the rate already mentioned. The quantity of light admits of being measured by the photometer with absolute exactness, so that on this point there is no room for difference of opinion if proper precautions are observed. After this preface, Mr. Silber showed the original burner of Argand, which is capable of giving from nine to twelve-candle light, and next the improved or test burner of Mr. Sugg, which is capable of giving from fourteen to seventeen-candle light with common gas, and, under favorable circumstances and by good management, as much as nineteen-candle light, or even a little more. He then exhibited his own burners, which afforded a flame somewhat larger than that of the Sugg burner, of greater density and whiteness, and without the feeble zone of blue seen in other burners at the lower part of the flame. As tested by Mr. Valentin, of the Royal College of Chemistry, the Silber burners have an illuminating power of from 20 to 22 candles when supplied with the common city gas, such as would give from 14 to 17 with the best test burners now in use; and, when supplied with Cannel gas, which gives from 21 to 22 candle light in the test burners for a consumption of 5 cubic feet, they produce the same light by a consumption of from 3-5 to 8⁄9 cubic feet only. They would therefore enable consumers, if the quality of gas remained unchanged, either to obtain a greatly-increased light for their present consumption, or to maintain their present scale of lighting by the consumption of a much smaller quantity.

The principle on which Mr. Silber has produced these results is by the careful regulation of the quantity of air admitted to the flame and of the points at which it is admitted; so that the exact requirements of the chemical process called combustion may be fulfilled, and the combustion itself rendered perfect. In all other burners there is either too much air for the gas or too much gas for the air, with the result that combustion is imperfect. The common fault is that there is too much gas for the air; in which case the gas, although in a certain sense "consumed," is not burnt, but is suffered to escape, more or less changed, into the atmosphere, often to the great injury of property and of health. It is well known that in a common burner the chimney soon becomes lined by a film of the products of imperfect combustion, and that these products exert a very destructive effect upon books, pictures, hangings, and other things in the upper parts of rooms. It is not long since the books in one or two well-known libraries were found to have been greatly damaged in this way, insomuch that the use of gas in libraries has been very generally discontinued, except in the form of sun-burners, with free outlet through the roof. In the Silber burners no such effect is produced. The whiteness and seeming solidity of the flame are evidences of perfect combustion. The chimney remains clear and bright for any length of time, and carbonic acid and water are probably the only products of the burning.

Among other incidental consequences of the method of air supply, the flame remains perfectly steady and uniform, without the least flickering or other movement, and the metal of the burner and the lower part of the chimney remain cool, so that they may be handled with impunity. The white light is a nearer approach to sunlight than has ever before been obtained from gas, and shows colors much as they would appear in the daytime.

Besides the Argand burners, some improved batswing burners of different sizes were exhibited. In these there is an internal chamber, permitting the expansion of the gas before it reaches the flame. They are constructed to burn from two to eight cubic feet of gas per hour, and the illumination they give ranges from four to thirty candles—a considerable improvement upon any burners of the same kind that have hitherto been constructed.

The first effect of these inventions may not improbably be to produce a considerable deterioration in the quality of gas, with a corresponding increase of profit to the gas companies. At present the companies are bound to supply 16-candle gas, and they fulfill their obligation by mixing Cannel gas with that which is inferior in such proportions as to deliver, between 8 and 10 o'clock, a compound that will yield 16-candle light in the best form of Sugg burner. If the consumer does not use this burner, so much the worse for him, he does not get the 16-candle light. For the future, however, not only will no admixture of Cannel gas be required, but the illuminating standard of the common gas may be reduced; since this, with the Silber burners, already gives from 20 to 22-candle light. It seems likely, therefore, that consumers who do not adopt these burners will experience a sensible falling off in their illumination, unless Parliament, in order to maintain the present quality of gas, fixes either a higher illuminating power or a diminished rate of consumption.

In former times it was supposed that no Argand burner could be made of a greater diameter than twenty-two millimetres. In his oil-lamps Mr. Silber long ago discovered how to increase the diameter as much as might be desired, and he made, for exhibition at the Polytechnic, an oil-lamp of which the burner was five inches in diameter, and which gave a light equal to that of 750 candles. He has now done the same thing with gas-burners, and on Saturday he exhibited two of great size. The larger was said to give the light of 1,000 candles. The smaller, which was made specially to display a painted window in the hall of the Drapers' Company, fulfilled this purpose, although consuming only eighty-six feet of gas per hour, better than had been previously done by seventy-five fish-tail burners, with an aggregate consumption of 300 feet per hour.

Passing on to the white, red, and green lights required for ship's signals, Mr. Silber explained the great trouble and loss attendant upon the use of glass chimneys, and exhibited a series of ship's lanterns so constructed as to afford a steady flame and perfect combustion without chimneys. The channels through which the air is admitted are so regulated as to afford exactly the proper supply, and at the same time are so broken and interrupted that no external movement or concussion of the atmosphere is communicated to the interior of the lantern. The contained lamps burn colza or other vegetable oil, and have an illuminating power equal to that of twenty-six candles. They consume only forty-nine grains of oil per hour for each candle light, while an ordinary moderator consumes sixty-five to sixty-six grains, so that a saving of thirty-three per cent. of oil is effected by the use of the lanterns. They require no attention for sixteen hours or more, and have been practically tested by Capt. G. H. Hills, R. N., Superintendent of the Mersey Docks at Liverpool. Another ship-lantern, shown for the purpose of giving light on board, has been largely adopted in the vessels of the several firms and companies engaged in the laying of submarine telegraphs. It is protected against breakage by a brass guard, gives as much light as five of the ships' lamps in common use, and requires no attention for twenty-four hours or more.

Perhaps the most remarkable novelty of the exhibition was a hurricane or punkah lamp of a very simple construction, its flame protected only by a common chimney, and by a somewhat bell-shaped external glass, also open at the top. Mr. Silber first showed that by even gently waving a sheet of tin, all ordinary lights, whether from gas or oil, could be either immediately extinguished or rendered smoky and useless; but the most violent action of the sheet of tin, whether upward and downward or laterally, whether at, above, or below the level of this lamp, left its flame undisturbed, burning with as much tranquility as in an atmosphere of absolute stillness. There was not even a flicker in response to the most violent agitation of the atmosphere, although this was sensibly felt by the audience in every part of the room. Mr. Silber did not explain the mechanism of this lamp, but said that it was simple, and could be produced at a comparatively small cost; although the elaborate contrivances commonly sold for Indian use are all rendered very expensive by the complicated metal work which enters into their construction. The last lamp shown was one which had been contrived for Col. Mann's sleeping railway carriage. In this the atmospheric oxygen necessary for combustion is supplied from outside the roof, where also the products of combustion are dispersed. When the doors and windows are shut the lamp, whether burning or not, ventilates the carriage, and the flame, which is equal to the light of fifteen candles, is not affected by any shutting of doors or any speed of traveling. The lamp is so constructed that either vegetable or mineral oil may be burned in it with equal advantage.

Mr. Silber's address was frequently interrupted by the applause of his audience, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks to him was moved by Lord John Hay, and carried by acclamation.

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A deputation from the Council of the British Social Science Association has waited upon the Earl of Derby to present a memorial to his Lordship urging the necessity of providing better security for the property of British subjects in foreign countries than at present exists. Mr. E. Jenkins, M. P., introduced the deputation, and made some observations on the present unsatisfactory state of the law, and was followed by Mr. T. Webster, Q. C., F. R. S., and Mr. H. D. Jencken. His Lordship, having admitted the great importance of the subject, promised to give it his best attention.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union...	73¼	800 Pacific Mail......	44⅞
200 do..........	73⅜	400 do.......s3.	44⅞
1500 do..........	73½	700 do..........	44⅞
400 do.......s3.	73½	1400 St. Paul.........	36
400 do...... b3.	73⅝	800 do..........	36⅛
1200 do..........	73⅝	400 do..........	36¼
400 do.......s3.	73½	700 do..........	36⅛
300 do..........	73½	100 St. Paul Pf....b3.	55
800 North-western.c.	38⅞	1000 Union Pacific.c.	27⅞
300 do..........	38⅞	100 do..........	27¾
150 North-western Pf.	56	2000 do..........	27⅞
250 do..........	56½	500 do.......b3.	28
100 do..........	56¼	500 do..........	28
600 Erie Railway.....	32⅝	100 do..........	28⅛
200 do.......s3.	32⅝	800 do.......s3.	28
300 do.......b3.	32¾	300 do..........	28⅛
700 do..........	32¾	500 do.......s3.	28⅛
100 do.......c.	32¾	25 do..........	28
100 Rock Island....c.	99⅜	1300 do..........	28⅛
100 do..........	99⅜	200 do...... b3.	28¼
800 do..........	99½	300 do.......s3.	28⅛
300 do......b3.	99⅜	100 do......b3.	28¼
700 Lake Shore...b3.	73	900 do..........	28¼
1000 do.......s3.	72⅞	200 do.......s3.	28¼
1000 do..........	73	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	100
100 do..........	73⅛	100 do......b3.	100¼
300 do......b3.	73¼	5 do..........	99¾
200 do..........	73¼	100 Tol. & Wabash...	36⅜
100 do.......s3.	73¼	600 do..........	36½
300 do......b3.	73⅛	100 do......b3.	36½
300 do.......s3.	73⅜	100 do..........	36⅝
300 do......b3.	73½	100 do..........	36½
1000 do..........	73½	100 do......b3.	36½
700 do.......s3.	73⅜	150 D., L. & W....b3.	107½
200 do..........	73⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000 U.S. 5-20C.'62, 12.........	111½	$500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........	116¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......b.c.	114¼	25,000 do.......12.	116¼
3,500 U. S. 5-20C.'64 12.........	116	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........	115¼
13,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b.c.	115⅞	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.	117¾
		6,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 C.& N.W.Con. Gold bonds....	78½	200 C.&R.I.R.R.b.c.b3.	99½
		100 do.......c.	99½
1,000 C.& N.W.1st.	101	600 do.......	99½
1,000 M. & E. 1st.c.	105	500 do.......b3.	99⅝
5,000 M. & E. 7s,		200 do.......	99⅝
'71.........	97	100 do.......	99¾
1,000 Erie 3d M.b.c.	97½	100 do.......s3.	99¾
4,000 Har.1st 7s,C.	105¼	500 do.......	99⅞
2,000 C. Pac. G.bds.	88⅞	900 U. Pac R.R....b.c.	28¼
7,000 do......b.c.	89	100 do.......b3.	28⅜
1,000 U.P.R.R.1stM.	83½	700 do.......	28⅜
5,000 do.......	83¾	400 do.......b3.	28¼
9,000 do.......	84	1300 do.......	28¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	81¾	100 do.......s3.	28¼
9,000 do......b.c.	82	100 do.......	28⅛
3,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	83½	200 do.......b3.	28¼
1,000 do.......	84¼	200 do.......s3.	28⅜
3,000 do.......	84½	1000 do.......b3.	28½
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st	81⅞	1500 do.......	28½
7,000 do.......	81½	200 do.......	28⅝
1,000 St.L.&I.M.2d.	53	300 do.......s3.	28⅝
1,000 Alt.&T.H.Inc.	70	100 do.......b3.	28¾
4,000 W. U. T. 7s..	99	1100 do.......	28⅝
20 Hanover Bank...	100	200 do.......	28½
100 Del. & H. Canal..	114⅞	700 do.......	28⅜
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b4.	45	13 Clev. & P. G'd.b.c.	88¾
200 do.......	44⅞	50 do.......	88⅝
500 do.......s3.	44¾	100 do.......	88½
1200 do.......	44⅞	1000 D.,L.& W.b.c.b3.	107½
200 do.......s3.	44⅞	10 do.......	107¾
1000 do.......b3.	45	800 do.......	107½
300 do.......	44⅞	200 Chi. & N. W...b.c.	39
1000 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	100¼	800 do.......b3.	39
300 do.......	100⅜	200 do.......	38⅞
5 Adams Express..	108¼	100 do.......	39⅛
25 do......b.c.	108⅜	400 do.......b3.	39¼
100 American Ex.....	60½	200 do.......	39¼
50 U. S. Express.b.c.	67¾	100 do.......	39⅛
300 W. U. Tel.....b.c.	73½	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	57
100 do.......s3.	73½	100 do.......b3.	57
100 do.......	73⅝	100 do......b10.	57
100 do.......c.	73⅝	100 do......b10.	57⅛
100 do.......	73¾	100 do.......	57⅛
100 do.......s3.	73¾	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	36¼
200 do.......	73⅝	100 do.......b3.	36⅜
200 do.......b3.	73⅝	100 do.......	36¼
500 do.......s3.	73½	100 do.......b3.	36¼
1400 do.......	73⅝	400 do.......	36⅛
100 do.......s3.	73⅝	400 do.......	36¼
900 do.......b3.	73¾	900 do.......	36⅜
500 do.......	73¾	100 do.......b3.	36½
1200 do.......	73⅞	500 do.......	36⅜
200 do.......b3.	73⅞	200 do.......c.	36¼
1100 do.......	73¾	100 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	55
100 N. J. C. R. R......	106	300 do.......	55⅛
300 Panama R.R..b.c.	112	200 do.......	55¼
200 do.......b3.	112	600 T., W. & W....b.c.	36⅝
17 do.......c.	112	1400 do.......s3.	36⅝
800 Erie Railway.b.c.	32¾	300 do.......	36½
300 do.......b3.	32⅞	200 do.......	36⅝
1500 do.......	32⅞	200 do.......	36¾
1200 do.......	32¾	200 do.......	36⅞
200 L.S.& M.So.b.c.b3.	73⅜	200 do.......s3.	37
4500 do.......	73⅜	200 do.......	37⅛
1200 do.......s3.	73¼	300 do.......	37
300 do.......b3.	73⅜	100 do.......	36⅞
3700 do.......	73¼	300 do.......	36¾
800 do.......b3.	73¼	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3.	17½
800 do.......s3.	73¼	200 do.......	17⅜
500 do.......b3.	73⅜	200 do.......	17½
500 do.......	73½	100 do.......	17⅝
1500 do.......b3.	73½	50 do.......	17⅜
500 do.......	73⅜	100 Atl. & Pac.Pf..b.c.	14½
300 do.......s3.	73¼	10 do.......	15
150 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	25¾	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c.	27

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600 West. Union...s3.	73⅝	100 Union Pacific.....	28½
1400 do.......	73⅝	200 Pac. R. R. of Mo..	39
2000 do.......s3.	73½	100 North-western...	39
200 do.......	73½	500 do.......	38⅞
800 Pacific Mail.......	44⅞	10 do.......	39¼
500 Lake Shore.......	73¼	500 St. Paul.......	36⅛
300 do.......b3.	73⅜	100 St. Paul Pf.......	55
560 do.......	73¼	100 Rock Island......	99¾
300 do.......s3.	73⅛	100 do.......s3.	99¾
36 do.......	72⅞	200 do.......	99⅝
600 do.......	73⅛	100 Toledo & Wabash.	36⅝
300 do.......s3.	73	100 do.......	36¾
100 do.......	73	500 do.......	36½
100 do.......b3.	73⅛	400 do.......	36⅝
200 do.......	73⅛	300 Erie Railway.....	32¾
500 do.......s3.	73⅛	10 do.......	32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,65.117

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. l. bds..	92½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	56½
7,000 S. C. 6s, n. n. f.	5¼	200 L. Sh. & M. S. R. R..b.c.u.r.c.	73¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old ex coup.....	53¾	500 do.......b3.	73¼
8,000 C. Pac. g. bds.	89⅛	300 do.......	73¼
10,000 do.....b c.	89	200 do.......s3.	73¼
20,000 do.......	89¼	300 do.......	73⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, l. g...	82	1200 do.......	73
5,000 U. P. 10s, inc.	85	100 do.......s3.	72⅞
3,000 W. P. bds.,b.c.	80	1500 do.......b3.	73
10 Del.& H. Can. Co.	114¾	1800 do.......	73
200 W. U. T...b.c. s3.	73½	100 C. & R. I. R...b.c.	99¾
300 do.......	73⅝	100 do.......b3.	99¾
100 do.......b3.	73¾	500 U. P. R...b. c. s3.	28½
1600 do.......	73⅝	100 do.......b3.	28½
100 do.......s3.	73½	400 do.......	28½
6600 do.......	73½	200 do.......s3.	28⅜
100 do.......b3.	73½	100 do.......	28⅜
100 Quicksilver Min..	24	100 do.......s3.	28¼
7 Adams Express...	108½	500 do.......	28¼
10 Amer. Express....	61	40 C. & Pitts. G..b.c.	83¾
100 do......b.c.	61	100 C.,C.&I.C.R..b. c.	17½
500 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	44¾	100 do.......	17⅜
200 do.......	44⅞	50 N. J. C. R....b. c.	106⅛
100 do.......s3.	44⅞	200 C.,M.&St P.b.c.b3.	36⅛
100 do.......s3.	44¾	200 do.......s3.	36
300 do.......	44¾	100 do.......	36
25 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	100⅛	100 do.......	35⅞
1100 do.......	100⅜	100 do.......s3.	35¾
300 do.......	100¼	200 do.......	35⅞
500 Erie Railway.b.c.	32¾	100 T.,W.& W..b.c.b3.	36¾
100 do.......c.	32¾	500 do.......	36¾
100 Harlem Railroad.	124	200 do.......	36⅝
300 C. & N. W. R.b. c.	38⅞	1100 do.......	36½
300 do.......	38⅝		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 N. W. c.c.g.b..	78¾	300 N. Y. C. & H......	100¼
500 Pacific Mail......	44¾	500 Erie Railway......	32⅝
100 do.......	44¾	200 do.......s3.	32⅝
100 Western Union...	73½	300 North-western....	38¾
200 do.......u.r.	73⅝	200 do.......	38⅝
100 do.......s3.	73½	500 Rock Island.....	99½
400 do.......s3.	73⅝	100 Union Pacific..s3.	28⅛
100 do.......u.r.	73⅝	100 do.......	28⅛
600 Lake Shore.......	72⅞	900 do.......	28¼
300 do.......	72¾	100 do.......s3.	28⅛
11 do.......	72½	100 do.......	28⅛
600 do.......s3.	72¾	1200 do.......	28
400 do.......u.r.	72⅞	200 do.......s3.	27⅞
700 do.......	72⅞	100 St. Paul.......	35⅞
300 do.......s3.	72⅝	200 Tol. & Wabash....	36⅝
200 do.......s5.	72⅞	400 do.......b3.	36⅝
100 do.......b4.	72⅞	100 do.......	36½
300 do.......	73⅜	32 Morris & Essex....	94⅝
100 do.......u.r.	73⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...s3.	17¼
200 do.......	72⅞	200 do.......	17
1300 do.......	72¾		

THURSDAY, July 30—P. M.

There has been nothing of special interest in Wall street circles to-day, although the market for rumors has been somewhat active on small stories. Several of the stories related to reported failures and embarrassments. H. G. Marquand & Co., a firm engaged in Western railroad building, were said to be in difficulties, but inquiry showed that the report originated from the refusal of one of the City banks to pay a draft of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway for $30,000, held by the St. Louis National Bank, on Wednesday afternoon. The matter was arranged after bank hours, and an extension of time granted. Mr. Marquand states that the company will shortly present a statement of its condition, and that lately the company has been funding its floating debt into bonds. The report, current on the Stock Exchange to-day, concerning the consolidation of the company and its financial condition, is not authentic in its figures. Later in the day the firm of Holmes & Lissburger, engaged in the copper trade, suspended, but no information could be obtained as to their liabilities or assets. Their failure is attributed to the inactive state of trade and their inability to realize on a large stock of metal. The Province of Quebec, through the agency of the Bank of Montreal and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, have negotiated in England a 5 ⅌ cent loan of £800,000, at 97½. The exchange against this loan will be drawn in Canada. The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day showed largely increased activity, and early in the day prices were much improved. The total sales reached upward of 138,000 shares, of which 34,000 were in Lake Shore, 24,000 Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, and in St. Paul, Erie, and Pacific Mail nearly 8,000 shares each. The market opened firm, and prices advanced ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. in all the principal speculative shares. Wabash advanced ¾, Union Pacific and Western Union each ⅝, Lake Shore ½, Erie ¼. At noon the market went off ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. At the second call the stocks were steady at a fraction under the lower rate, and so continued to the close. The whole movement of fluctuations was very irregular, as will be seen by a comparison of to-day's closing rates with yesterday's final prices, in which the improvement and decline alternates pretty evenly on the various shares. Gold was strong in the early sales, and opened at 109½. Later in the day the price advanced to 109⅝, and then dropped slowly to 109¼ at the close. Rates paid for carrying were 1@1½@2 ⅌ cent., and loans were made "flat." The Assistant Treasurer sold $1,000,000 Gold at an average of 109.51, the total bids amounting to $2,055,000 at 109.19 to 109.55. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury on account of interest amounted to $100,000, and in redemption of called bonds, $6,000. The receipts for Customs were $480,000. The steamer Frisia took out for Europe specie to the amount of $545,226, of which $333,667 were in gold coin and the remainder silver bars. The business of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearances to the amount of $30,177,000; gold balances, $1,588,204; currency balances, $1,787,016. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $48,923,751; currency balances, $3,462,281; gold exchanges, $9,630,311; gold balances, $1,189,353. Government Bonds were firm to the close on small dealings, and prices were well maintained. Foreign Exchange showed slight weakness on a more extended business than during the past few days. Prime bankers' sterling sixty-day bills, are quoted at 487@487¼, and 489½@490 for short sight. Continental exchanges are steady; Reichmarks, 95¾@95⅞; cables, 96⅞@97; prime Paris, 513¾@510⅝. Money continues abundant and cheap, call loans being quoted at 2@3 ⅌ cent. at the close, the early rates 2@2½. Railway Mortgages were quiet on limited dealings, excepting in the Pacific issues, which have been for several days the feature of the market. Central Pacific Bonds advanced to 89@89¼. Union Pacific Firsts from 83½ to 84⅜, Land Grants from 81½ to 82. Incomes rose steadily from 83½ to 85 on actual sales, and on the Sinking Funds the rates were 68@69, bid and asked. The conversions of Incomes for Sinking Fund Bonds in New-York and Boston yesterday amounted to $425,000, at which rate the whole issue of Incomes must very soon be exchanged. Western Pacific Bonds brought 80, Harlem First, 7 ⅌ cent. coupons, 105¼, Morris and Essex First, 105, and North-western First, 101. State Securities and Bank Shares were inactive, the sales in both classes of investment reaching the insignificant total of $15,000.

The following shows the closing prices of to-day, in comparison with those of Wednesday:

Closing Quotations—JULY 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday
U. S. New 5s, Coup, '81	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Coup, '62	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67	117⅝	117½
American Gold	109⅜	109¼
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 87¾@$4 87½	@$4 87@$4 87¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100¼	100¼
Chicago & Rock Island	99	99½
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
St. Paul Common	35⅞	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	54½	55
Western Union	73⅛	73⅝
Union Pacific	27¾	27⅞
Lake Shore	73⅛	72¾
Toledo and Wabash	36⅛	36½
North-western Common	38¾	38⅝
North-western Preferred	54¾	56½
Delaware & Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	106⅛	106⅛
Panama	111⅝	112
Erie	32⅜	32⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25¾
C., C. & Indiana Central	17	17
Harlem	125	124

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the total number of Shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅜	100	2,800
Erie	32⅞	32⅝	7,800
Lake Shore	73½	72¾	34,300
North-western	39¼	38⅝	4,500
North-western Preferred	57⅛	56	1,100
Rock Island	99⅞	99⅜	4,600
Pacific Mail	45	44¾	7,900
St. Paul	36⅛	35¾	7,600
St. Paul Preferred	55¼	55	600
Ohios	25¾	25¾	100
Western Union	73⅞	73¼	24,400
Wabash	37⅛	36⅜	7,600
Union Pacific	28¾	27¾	20,100
C., C. & I. C	17⅝	17	1,000
Panama	112	112	500
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Del., Lack. & West	107½	107½	2,500
Atlantic & Pac. Pref	14½	14½	100
Hannibal & St. Jos	27	27	100
Missouri Pacific	39	39	200
Quicksilver	24	24	100
American M. U. Express	61	60½	200
Total			138,400

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅛	117⅜
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118⅞
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111	112
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111½	112½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114	114½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118¼
10-40s, Registered	112¾	113
10-40s, Coupons	113½	113¾
5s, 1881, Registered	112	112¼
5s, 1881, Coupons	113	113½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89⅜	90
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80¼	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.....	30	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J...	18
Alabama 5s, '86.....	30	N. C. Ap. & Oct.....	18
Alabama 8s, '86.....	45	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	40
California 7s.....	112	N. C. N.C.R., A. & O	40
Connecticut 6s.....	102¾	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J......	25
Georgia 6s.....	74½		
Georgia 7s, ind....	80	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, A. & O......	25
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	81		
Indiana 5s.....	101	N. C. new bds., J.&J.	12
Louisiana 6s.....	40	N.C. new bds., A.&O.	12
La. 6s, new bds.....	20	Ohio 6s, '75.....	98
La. 8s, Levee bds.....	20	Ohio 6s, '81.....	102
Mich. 6s, '78-79.....	101	Ohio 6s, '86.....	104
Mich. 6s, '83.....	101	Rhode Island 6s.....	101
Mich. 7s, '90.....	100	S. Car. 6s.....	25
Mo. 6s, due in '75....	98	S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July.	18½
Mo. 6s, due in '76....	97½	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18½
Mo. 6s, due in '77....	96	S. Car. Fund Act, '66.	20
Mo. 6s, due in '78....	95	S. Car. Non-F. bds...	5
Mo. 6s, due in '79....	93	Tenn 6s, o., ex coup.	53½
Mo., F. bs., due in '94	90¼	Tenn. 6s, new bds...	70
Mo.,H.&St.J.,due'76	95	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	51
Mo.,H.&St.J.,due'86	92	Virginia 6s, old.....	28
Mo.,H.&St.J.,due'87	92	Virginia 6s, new bds.	28
N. Y. coup. B'y L'n	107	Virginia 6s, con. bds.	52

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	102	Lake Shore C. C. 2d..	90
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100½	Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	97½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	17	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.....	92⅝
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g.	55	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.....	89
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st....	48	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.....	102¼
Chicago & Alton 1st.	103½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C..	104
Chi., R. I. & P......	103¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	104
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	104½
Cen. of N. J. C.Conv.	102⅛	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...	101½
M. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D.	107	Har. 1st 7s, C.....	105
M.&St.P. 1st,H.&D.	72	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90½
Chi. & N. W. S. F...	104	Ohio & M. Con.....	88¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st....	101	Cen.Pac. Gold Bds....	88¾
Chi. & N. W. C.G.B.	78¼	Union Pac. 1st Bds...	83⅞
Galena & Chi. Ex....	103½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s..	81¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st....	91	Union Pac. Inc. 10s..	84½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	100⅝	Union Pac. S. F.....	68
Erie 1st Ext.....	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st..	81
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.....	96⅜	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo.	97½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.....	92	P., F. W. & C. 1st...	103
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	99	P., F. W. & C. 2d....	98
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	103	Cleve. & P. 3d.....	101¼
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	O., C. & Ind. C. 1st..	81½
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd .	99	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s...	95
C., P. & A. New.Bs.	98	Tol., P. & W., E. D...	79¾
Buff. & Erie New B.	97	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	79
Buff. & State Line 7s.	95	Tol. & W. 2d.....	78
Lake Shore C. C 1st.	95½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	91
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	95½		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.	110¼	Irving.....	125
Bank's'&Brok's'A'n.	75	Mechanics'.....	133
Central National...	99	Mercantile.....	114
City.....	300	Merchants'.....	130
Corn Exchange.....	120	Merchants' Ex.....	100½
First National.....	200	New-York.....	120
Fourth National...	101	Ninth National.....	100
Gallatin National...	130	Phenix.....	98
German American..	88	Republic.....	108
Gold Exchange....	110	State of New York..	110½
Hanover.....	100	Union.....	137
Imp.'s & Traders'...	190		

The following are the awards made in the Treasury sale of $1,000,000, gold, to-day:

Name.	Amount.	Price.	
H. R. Churchill	$30,000	109.48	
Hatch & Foote	25,000	109.52½	
J. B. Colgate & Co	550,000	109.51	@109.53
E. Sweet & Co	25,000	109.52	
Reid & Content	100,000	109.55	
Jas. T. Bates & Co	20,000	109.52	
Closson & Hays	30,000	109.50	@109.53
Kennedy & Hutchinson	20,000	109.50	
L. Von Hoffman & Co	50,000	109.53	
Horace Manuel & Co	50,000	109.52	
W. T. Hatch & Son	100,000	109.51	@109.53
Total	$1,000,000		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	103
City 6s, new	104¼	104½
Camden and Amboy	125	126
Pennsylvania Central	100	100¼
Reading	112	112⅛
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Catawissa Preferred	41¾	....
Philadelphia and Erie	18⅞	19
Northern Central	34	35
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	44⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The coupons of the interest certificates of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway Company due Aug. 1 will be paid at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

The Coupons due Aug. 1 on bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Company's agency, No. 120 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour firm, in fair demand, and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, advanced, and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 12@$1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 08@$1 09, spot; $1 08¾, July; $1 02¾@$1 03⅛ August; $1 02 September; No. 3 do., $1 02; Rejected, 91c. Corn dull and lower; it is rumored that the combination are selling out No. 2 Mixed at 66c.@70c.; closed at 66½c., spot; 67c. July; 60c. bid August; 60c. September; Rejected, 60½c. Oats quiet, but firm at 53c. bid for No. 2, spot or July; 36⅝c. August. Rye dull and lower at 80c for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 07 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 07@$1 08, September. Pork in fair demand and higher at $23 25, spot or August; $23 55, September. Lard active and higher at $12 40@$12 62½; closed at the outside price, spot or August; $12 85@$13, September. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher at 7⅝c. for Shoulders 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 98c. Freights dull and declining; Corn, to Buffalo, 2½c.; Wheat, to do., 2¾c.@3c. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat closed heavy at $1 07¼@$1 07½, spot; $1 10¼, July; $1 04⅝, August. Corn, 60c., August and September. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 10, cash; $1 06½ August; sample lots of choice to fancy $1 20@$1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator. Oats—No. 2 higher, at 43c.@44½c., on track and in elevator; 41⅞c. August; 38c. seller all the year. Rye firmer at 75c. Whisky higher at 99c. Pork quiet at $23 75@$24, cash; $15 75 seller all the year. Dry-salted meats nominally firm; no sales. Bacon firm; jobbing and order sales at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, 11⅝c.@11⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11⅞c.@12c. for Clear Sides. Lard higher at 12c. for Summer. Live Hogs firm and active at $6 25@$6 75 for Light, $6 75@$7 for Bacon, $7@$7 25 for Butchers'. Cattle firm and in good demand at $3@$4 25 for good to choice Texans, $2 50@$3 75 for native Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$6 for fair to choice Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs, 2,500 Cattle. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 122,912 bbls.; Wheat, 120,600 bushels; Corn, 188,181 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 68,332 bushels; Corn, 263,792 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 932,226 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls.; Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber, $6 50@$6 75; White, $7@$7 75. Wheat dull; only sale reported, 3,000 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 28; held Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 30, in car lots; do. No. 2 do., $1 23½@$1 24. Corn steady; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 and High Mixed at 69½c.@71c. Oats quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 65c.; market bare. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Butter inactive; New-York State and Bradford County, 32c.@33c.; Western, 23c.@24c.; fair to good, 18c.@22c. Cheese firm; New-York State prime, 13c.@13½c.; Western Reserve do., 12½c.@12¾c.; Half Skims, 10c.@12c. Eggs quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Western, 19c.@20c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Refined, 12c. July and August; Crude in bbls., 8½c.@8¼c.; in bulk, 4¾c.@4⅞c. Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$5 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; New Red, $1 25@$1 31; White, $1 40@$1 50. Rye—Old, $1; New, 93c.@95c. Corn dull; Yellow, 82½c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 81c.@82c. Oats unsettled; White, 75c.@76c.; Mixed, 72c.@73c. Whisky active and higher at $1 04.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice White, $1 40@$1 45; fair to prime do., $1 25@$1 35; choice Amber, $1 42@$1 45; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 40; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 30; Red Western, $1 20@$1 28; Amber Western, $1 30@$1 37; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 36. Corn firm for Southern; Western nominal; White Southern, 90c.@93c.; Yellow Southern, 85c.; Mixed Western, 78c. Oats active and stronger; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western, 60c.@63c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and unchanged. Lard firmer and higher; Refined, 14c. Butter—Western steady and unchanged. Coffee nominal at 20c.@22c. Petroleum—Crude firm at 4⅞c.@5c. Whisky active and firm at $1 02½@$1 03.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat opened dull and closed active; extra New White Michigan, $1 32; Amber Michigan, $1 16½; New, $1 14½. No. 2 Red, New, $1 14; No. 3, $1 16⅛; Rejected, $1 02; No. 2 New Amber Illinois, $1 18¾; No. 2 White Kentucky, New, $1 32. Corn dull and declined; High Mixed, 64c. cash and August 63c. September; Low Mixed, 63½c.; Yellow, 64½c. No Grade, 62½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1 New, 55c.@57c.; No. 2 New, 52c.@53c.; Michigan, 51½c. Freights steady; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—46,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—46,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; 1,300 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 60; two cars No. 1 do. at $1 54; two cars Amber Michigan at $1 28. Corn unchanged; sales, 1,600 bushels at 75c. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted, $30 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 6¾c., Corn 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson, $3 62 to New-York. Lake Receipts—17,500 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Peas, 407,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—24,000 bushels Wheat, 1,108,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 18@$1 23. Corn steady; Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $23 50@$24. Lard firmer and higher; stock scarce; Summer, 12¼c.; Kettle, 14¼c.; Steam sold at 10c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; sales of Shoulders at 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold early at 10½c.; closed at 10¼c. bid, 10½c. asked; sales at 10½c., buyer August; Clear sold at 10¾c. Bacon firm and scarce; sales of Shoulders at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Whisky unsettled; sales at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@83c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c.; Clear, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15¾c.@16c.; plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Clear, 10⅞c. Lard, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky, 97c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Wheat is attracting more attention; sales, 2 cars No. 2 White Wabash and Michigan at $1 45, and 2 cars No. 1 White Wabash and Michigan at $1 52—all for local milling. Rye lower and offered more freely; sales new on street at 90c.@95c.; old, from store and depot, at $1@$1 10. Corn scarce and wanted; Western Mixed, to arrive, held at 80c. Malt quiet. Oats—Less inquiry, with but little offering; sales, 1 car inferior Mixed State at 72c.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 12⅞, spot; $1 10⅛, August; $1 06½, September. Oats steady; No. 2, 55c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. Rye excited and higher; No. 1, $1 05. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra old scarce at $1 41; new, $1 35; old No. 1 White scarce at $1 35; new, $1 40; new Amber Michigan, $1 15. Corn dull and declined at 68c.@68½c. Oats in good demand at 70c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand and firm; Yellow, 82c.; White, 87c. Oats dull and declining at 60c.@61c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear, 12¼c. Lard quiet but firm at 14¼c.@15½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin dull at $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Red, $1 16; New, $1 13. Corn steady; Mixed, 72c.@73c. Oats—No. 1 State, old, 63c.; new, 47c. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 391 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,602 head, or 506 cars, against 593 for the same time last week; the market was slow for want of stock to operate with; all fresh arrivals are through consignments; the yards are bare of stock; sales, 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,168 lbs. to 1,295 lbs., at $5 70@$5 75; 61 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,240 lbs. to 1,381 lbs., at $5 75@$6 40; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,027 lbs. to 1,171 lbs., at $4 55@$5 55; 50 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 975 lbs. to 1,035 lbs., at $4 35@$4 50; 18 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,105 at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs: receipts to-day 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 12,220 head for the same time last week; the market was slow at yesterday's rates; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25. Hogs: receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,700 head, against 10,100 head for the same time last week; the market almost bare of stock; prices are firm; Yorkers $6 [illegible] $7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 50.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market fairly active and steady; prices firm; fair to choice Steers sold at $5 50@$6; Texans, $2 50@$3 50; rough native Steers, $3@$4 25; shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market quiet and active at a decline; prices steady at $6 50@$6 65 for poor to common, $6 70@$6 80 for medium, $6 85@$7 10 for good to extra; shipments, 7,000. Sheep dull; receipts, 681; prices nominally $3@$5.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Cattle opened more active and higher; closed quiet, with the advance partially lost; very best, 5½c.@6⅝c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5½c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¾c.@4⅜c.; receipts, 1,693; sales, 1,362. Hogs firm at 9c.@10c., mostly 9½c.@10c.; receipts, 6,947. Sheep firm and in good demand at 4c.@4¾c.; receipts, 6,359.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 392 bales; gross, 747 bales; exports coastwise, 362 bales; sales, 150 bales; last evening, 250 bales; stock, 23,744 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 214 bales; exports coastwise, 372 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,399 bales.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; exports coastwise, 346 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,331 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c; net receipts, 65 bales; gross, 65 bales; sales, 122 bales; stock, 9,243 bales.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 11 bales; stock, 4,146 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for both money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds, 106. Erie Railway Shares, 30¾.

1:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the Bank at 3 ⅌ cent.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £288,000. The amount of specie in the Bank of England has decreased £718,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve, which last week was 47⅛ ⅌ cent., is now 46⅞ ⅌ cent.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 30¾; do. Preferred 47½.

PARIS, July 30—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,390,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 62½c.

4 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 62f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 7-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 56s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 47s. 3d. for Long Clear Middles, and 40s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles, ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 8d.@10s. 4d. for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 3d.@11s. for Red Winter. Corn, 33s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

LONDON, July 30.—Refined Petroleum 9½d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 3d.@41s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 30.—Petroleum, 25f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, July 30.—Spanish Gold, 246@248; American, 248@249. Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 118@120 premium; short sight, 122@124 premium; 60 days, gold, 137@138 premium; short sight, 142@143 premium; on London, 168@170 premium; on Paris, 138@140 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.
174—Germania Bank vs. Frost.
52—Morris vs. Dater, &c.
89—Continental Bk. Note Co. vs. The Industrial Exhibition Co.
131—Rhodes vs. Havemeyer, Mayor, et al.
135—Spratt vs. Huntington.
177—Weeks vs. Oliver.
178—Fox vs. Demarest.

Nos.
185 Panama Railroad Company vs. Robinson.
187—Dooly, &c., vs. Litchfield.
188—Audenreid, &c., vs. Litchfield.
192—Culkin vs. Kuhne, &c.
193—Blackwell vs. Olwell.
194—Blackwell vs. Gray.
195—Blackwell vs. Ward, &c.
196—Spratt vs. Huntington.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam J.

Nos.
5727—Sargent et al. vs. Mabie.
4849—Davis vs. Smyth.
——Wachenheimer vs. Duggan.
——Lange vs. Bernhard.
5031—Loughran vs. Hayes et al.
5709—Woods vs. Birkbeck, Jr.
——Wolff vs. Glucksman.
5665—Niner vs. Reeve.
5704—Frey vs. Kelly.
5726—Gibbs vs. Hanson.
5648—Budlong vs. Loftus.
5732—Clark et al. vs. Beverly, impleaded.
5356—Averill vs. Kalby.
——Salsberg vs. Cohen.
5620—Taylor et al. vs. Ives impleaded.
5657—Schroeder vs. Hukle.
5147—Bromberger vs. Bamberger.
5446—Kelly vs. Claremont.
1484—Judd vs. Beman.
5700—Smith vs. Anthony.
5757—Korman vs. Magnus.
5731—Schield vs. Muhaus.

Nos.
5637—Cunningham vs. U. S. Glass Co.
5646—Feuchtwanger vs. U. S. Glass Co.
——Mehesy vs. Kahn.
5338—Lippman vs. McDonough et al.
5328½—Barrett vs. Mott.
5339—Parmenter vs. Marsh
5340—Murphy vs. Pepper.
5342—Lawrence et al. vs. Dooley.
5343—The Metropolitan Insurance Company vs. Messmore.
5344—Hirsch et al. vs. Goodwin.
5346—Tannenbaum vs. Daily.
5347—Cohn vs. Coloriski et al.
5348—Herz vs. Cohn.
5349—Gilillan vs. The People's Bank.
5350—Philips vs. Barrera.
5353—Snow et al. vs. Germanie.
5354—Ferris et al. vs. Hakes.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gray vs. Dickenson; the witness should have appeared before the Referee to give testimony as commanded, although he may have been required to produce the books specified. He seems, however, to have supposed that his whole duty was to produce the books. Under the circumstances he should pay as penalty the amount of the costs of the present motion, $10.

Riorda vs. Laurence et al.; the motion is denied on the ground that the allegations asked to be stricken out, as amended, refer to matters which the plaintiff must prepare to meet as evidence on the trial, and therefore he is not now aggrieved by them.

Bidwell vs. O'Rourke; motion granted.

Merritt vs. Merritt; motion denied without costs.

Fisher vs. Roelder et al.; the motion is made upon the annexed affidavits of John Flanagan and Charles H. Fisher. No proof of service of the order of injunction is referred to in the order to show cause. For this reason the motion must be denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Jennie Simmons vs. Isaac Simmons; divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Pratt.

Cleary vs. Casey; no trial fee allowed.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Eleventh avenue report sent back to the Commissioners. Opinion.

Bowns vs. Duryea, et al., executor, &c.; motion denied without costs.

Bowns vs. Jessup; motion to modify injunction granted as moved; motion for a Receiver denied.

Ferdinand Sarner vs. Julia Sarner; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Lea et al. vs. Oakes; order containing injunction granted.

Western Railroad Company vs. Bayne; default opened on terms specified in memorandum.

BURSTING OF A CANAL.

The bank of a new branch of the Monkland Canal, above Milnbank Bleach Works, situated in the north-east of Glasgow, Scotland, burst recently by the pressure of the water, a tremendous flood of which poured from an opening twenty feet wide, through the bleach works and into the valley of the River Molendinar, emerging from a culvert a mile distant, and sweeping away at that point some goods in a tan-yard. The goods in the works were strewn about, and the works left in most parts from six inches to two feet deep in mud and débris. Two hundred and fifty tons of coal were carried round a house in the works, and the machinery as well as the goods seriously damaged. The workmen's houses in the neighborhood were flooded to the depth of two or three feet. The flood in them was only kept under by knocking bricks out of the back wall. No personal injury was sustained, but the damage to property is estimated at from £50,000 to £100,000.

THE VERA CRUZ RAILROAD.

The excessive rains that have recently fallen in Mexico, and which are almost without a precedent, have greatly interfered with the traffic of the Vera Cruz Railway, and have in fact totally interrupted it for the present, causing serious damage on many points of the road, washing away embankments, rails, stations, &c. Between San Marcos and La Rinconada, at a place called Salado, some 100 feet of the earthworks were washed away, at La Puerta, this side of Boca del Monte, the track sunk, and all the vicinity was completely flooded; at this point a breach, 100 feet long, was caused by an avalanche or torrent of water; the river between Boca del Monte and Maitrata became so swollen that a mighty torrent invaded the track, destroying upward of 200 feet of earthworks; it is believed that this portion of the road will have to be entirely rebuilt, and other sections, such as at Infiernillo, Joya, &c., have been more or less damaged.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Arrangements looking to the completion of this important enterprise are still in progress, but it may be two weeks before we shall be able to announce their consummation. The difficulties have mainly been caused by the refusal of several counties to deliver their bonds as they had agreed, but these differences are being adjusted satisfactorily, and the amount of $50,000 was lately received, which was quite a relief to the management. The grading is all under contract, and there can hardly be any doubt that the entire road-bed, with the exception of the bridge over Big Muddy River, will be finished and ready for the iron by November. The surplus earnings already amount to $6,000 or [illegible] per month, and are applied to grading and [illegible] the road.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES, GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND—IDIOT WITNESS—LIMERICK BOY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We decline to publish any letters discussing the BEECHER case. We receive so many every day, from correspondents who evidently think themselves fully qualified to settle the dispute—a confidence which we are unable to share—that this notice is rendered indispensable.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S grand assault upon the new Ministry has ended in an extremely ignominious retreat. As we lately explained, he introduced into the House of Commons a series of resolutions which, according to general opinion, aimed indirectly at the overthrow of the Church. This is the method in which he opened his Irish Church campaign when he was last out of office; but even the cleverest of men cannot always repeat their successes. Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have forgotten the slight fact that Mr. DISRAELI has now a majority at his back. But besides that, Mr. GLADSTONE'S own followers for once refused to follow him. So Mr. GLADSTONE went down to the House one night, and sullenly withdrew his resolutions, not even condescending to comply with the clamors of his party for a "speech." Few public men can afford to make many mistakes of that kind—mistakes which seem to show a slight want of principle, as well as want of judgment and tact. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "the Liberal Party will be much injured," and even the *Spectator* admits that the result will be "to diminish, for a time at least, the influence of Mr. GLADSTONE with a party which has thus openly and almost contemptuously rejected his guidance." Upon the whole, it seems to observers at a distance that Mr. GLADSTONE might almost as well have remained in his "retreat" in the Welsh mountains.

Here is a suggestive contrast between two cities: In London, for the week ending July 11, the death rate was 20 per 1,000—higher than the average. Last week, in New-York City, the death rate was 44.12 per 1,000. What causes this enormous difference? Climate? It cannot be that alone, for last week we had no unusually hot weather here, whereas in London, for the week ending July 11, the heat was very much greater than it generally is—the thermometer on several days marking 92° in the shade. Nor can overcrowded houses be the only explanation, for London has many such places. Bad drainage, still worse sewerage, wharves on both sides of the City reeking with filth and corruption, "rendering" houses in the heart of the City, dirty streets, bad hospitals, and numerous quacks—these, we strongly suspect, are among the causes which produce the high rate of mortality in this City. Thousands of lives are sacrificed every year through these evils, and yet there is no prospect of our getting rid of any of them. They become worse and worse every year, and are likely to do so until some terrible epidemic compels the public to take the matter in hand for themselves.

Mr. LOUBAT'S fine yacht, the *Enchantress*, appears to be sustaining abroad the reputation for speed and stanchness which she won in our own waters. In the recent international race from Havre to Southsea, under the management of the French Yacht Club, the *Enchantress*, although becalmed all night, came in ahead of the fleet by nearly twelve minutes. The cup, indeed, she failed to secure, that being awarded to her nearest competitor on time allowance; but her performance shows that American yachts have little to fear from any foreign rivals. Some months ago, Mr. LOUBAT suffered a great deal of ill-considered and wild criticism from certain newspapers because he insisted, as he had a clear right to do, upon claiming a challenge cup for which his only contestant had refused to sail. It gives us the more pleasure, therefore, to record his present success.

The familiar proverb that it is "an ill wind which blows nobody good" was never more forcibly illustrated than in Nebraska on Saturday. The violent storm of rain and wind which seems to have carried destruction almost across the continent, wreaking its final fury on Pittsburg, did much damage to property throughout the State. But it also blew out of Nebraska vast clouds of grasshoppers that were just on the point of devouring the harvest. To the people of the State into which the grasshoppers were blown, the merits of this particular wind may not be so apparent. The inhabitants of Nebraska, however, have reason to accept it with thankfulness.

Owners of horses will not be overjoyed to hear of an advance of 15 cents a bushel in oats at wholesale rates—thus putting the price up to 90 cents, a bushel. Yet on this basis purchases were made for the jobbing trade at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The stocks here and at the interior were reported as being limited, and until free arrivals of new crops are announced, holders of old stock will have the market pretty much under control.

As a symptom of the intense excitement to which the country has been brought by the abduction of CHARLEY ROSS, it is said that a band of gypsies, suspected of the crime, were in danger of their lives until proved innocent. A child, probably stolen, was with these vagrants; he was supposed to be CHARLEY ROSS; the band were held in custody; the guardian or relative of the missing boy appears, and straightway it is manifest that the missing boy is not found. But the child with the gypsies is *somebody's* boy. Whose he is, stolen as he must be, seems of no consequence to the excited people. Cheated of their anticipated vengeance on the child-stealers, they have no special interest in the unfortunate youngster who is found in the hands of his abductors. CHARLEY ROSS is still mysteriously missing.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Committee of this State met yesterday, and decided to hold the regular convention of the party at Utica on the 23d of September. We publish the formal "call" in another column.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Republican Party in our State perceive the advantage and necessity of sending their very best men to this Convention. That convention will have a good deal of influence on the political future of the State, and no small influence on the politics of the country. It will have an excellent opportunity to place New-York at the head of the party, where we certainly ought always to stand. It will not only select our candidate for Governor, and decide whether he shall be a leading and representative man, whose nomination would mean something to the whole country, but it will also be required to take a distinct position with reference to current political questions. This work, as any one can see, is one that demands good men. There will be plenty who wish to go merely to obtain or preserve their control of the party machinery—professional politicians who think first of themselves, and care very little for the permanent progress of the party and of the country. These are the men who should be allowed, as far as possible, to remain at home. There will be enough of them at best; but they ought not to be left to rule the convention, or to determine either its action or its expressions.

We are confident that a number larger than usual of able and disinterested men will be found ready to take part in this year's convention, if they are called upon to do so. This, we think, is the case in our own City; and it is precisely here that this class of men should be selected. New-York City contains some of the ablest and most prominent Republicans of the country. There is no reason why they should not be employed in giving dignity, force, and influence to our approaching convention, and we hope they will be so employed. There is much work to be done before next November, and we are quite sure that the wire-pullers and lobbyists ought not to be asked to do it. The fewer of such cattle we have about in these days, the better for the party and the public. There has been a desperate attempt made during the last few years to hand everything over to the gutter-politician and the disreputable lobbyist—men of the HUGH HASTINGS stamp. That system must be stopped, and stopped at once. The day is gone by when venal newspapers and professional bribers could help any party. Let this be understood, and the rascals who fatten on politics judiciously combined with black-mail will soon be driven out of the field.

We earnestly wish that our young men might be heartily and generally enlisted in the campaign this Fall. We do not mean after the convention, but before. We should like to see them, as a class, doing all they could to exercise a proper influence over the action of the party. They are always a valuable and important element. They are active and energetic, and have to do much of the hard work. We should like to see them organized in such a way as to make themselves felt at every stage of the political proceedings of the year. They are, as a rule—those of them capable of genuine political zeal—not only sincere, but intelligent and disinterested, and we have a strong conviction that what they undertake to do will, in the main, be worth doing and be well done. Where their influence has been felt heretofore, and especially where it has been exercised deliberately and in a systematized form, it has almost always done great good.

Moreover, we should like to call the attention of our readers to the fact that in the present unsettled condition of political affairs, the hold of the party in power on the confidence of the public depends much more on the character of the men who are seen to control and represent it than upon anything else. The old catch-word of "principles, not men," is unconsciously reversed in the public mind in times like the present, when there is no very distinct issue between the two prominent parties. If the men who lead a party are not preferred to principles, they are at least taken as the best means of testing the sincerity of the party to the principles it professes. The Republicans of New-York would, therefore, do well, from whatever point of view they regard the situation, to send their very best men to the next convention. We may add that if they do so, the success of the party will not only be secured, but, what is better, it will be deserved.

A NEW "CARDINALATE."

There are two objects to which, for a long time past, the New-York *Herald* has devoted a great part of its resources, including its famous "intellectual department." The first is to compel the Pope to make a new Cardinal for this country, the accomplished proprietor of the *Herald* being apparently himself a candidate for the red hat. The second object is to wrench from President GRANT a distinct statement as to whether he is or is not a candidate for a "third term." We are sorry to say, for the sake of human nature, that the two dignitaries thus addressed have not as yet shown that respect for the New-York *Herald* which its past and present character and reputation seem to demand. The *Herald*, as everybody is proud to admit, has always been a truly representative American journal. And as for its morality and respectability, surely there can be no doubt of that. The late Mr. GREELEY seems to have established its claims to consideration on that score in the *Tribune* of Aug. 20, 1853, in a passage which we fancy has never been republished in the *Herald*—doubtless because it was overlooked. Now, considering the stanch friend which the *Herald* has always been to decency and morality, and considering further the enormous "enterprise" it has displayed in running a Sunday train to Saratoga, there to promote the cause of virtue by means of "personal" advertisements, we confess that we see very little excuse for Gen. GRANT in refusing to obey its commands—and still less for the Pope. The Pope ought to know what the *Herald* has done for him, and for religion generally. He ought to be aware that in refusing to adopt its suggestions in reference to what it calls the "American Cardinalate," he fails in his duties as the successor of St. Peter. There may be some excuse for Gen. GRANT, because he is not infallible; but the Pope *is* infallible, and therefore there is no excuse for him.

The *Herald* on Tuesday last seemed to have lost all temper with his refractory Holiness, and really we can scarcely wonder at it. Here is a pious paper making a suggestion in the cause of the true faith—the only true faith—and the Pope seems to pay no more attention to it than St. Peter pays to the cries of Protestants when they beg him to open the door. The *Herald* is affected by this ingratitude almost to tears. "If," it said, last Tuesday,

> "America has given the Pontiff the highest measure of freedom he enjoys in the Christian world, is it too little to expect that in the distribution of the supreme honors of the Church he should forget the Catholic fold in the United States? If tradition and custom do not show him how this is to be done, may we not hope that he will find in the attributes of infallibility, with which he has so recently been clothed, a means of seeing how it can be done? The Papacy is now passing through sore trials. It has depended for centuries upon the support of the Kings? and now the Kings abandon it. Has the time not come for it to rest upon the people, and how better make this alliance than to pay the compliment of a Cardinalate to the United States?"

Very well put. We really cannot see how the Pope is to answer all this. Perhaps he will not attempt to answer it; but does he suppose that the New-York *Herald* can safely be treated with silent contempt? It will bring his house down about his ears in double-quick time if he does not produce that red hat. It might not, indeed, be able to fight this battle alone, for it never was very strong in its "intellectual department," and of late it has been weaker than ever. But it is reinforced by a certain correspondent who calls himself "Prudentius," and whom it describes constantly as a "learned and ingenious correspondent." We were naturally anxious to consult the opinions of this learned man, and we therefore sought for his last letter. After nearly getting swallowed up in a mass of indecent advertisements and filthy stories of "unnatural crimes," &c., &c., we found the said letter in last Sunday's *Herald*. And it is the kind of letter which we should naturally expect from any man whom the *Herald* calls "learned." We find the writer announcing solemnly that "until the perfect freedom of the Church and of the holy father *have* sprung from new revolutions or changes he and the Sacred College will be practically bound by the customs made sacred by the past." And again: "On the other hand, the creation of a Cardinal has ever been looked upon by every Christian nation and government as the highest honor that could be bestowed on one of *their own*." Still again: "Whenever providential circumstances *will* allow the present Pope or his successors to reward distinguished merit in the New World by elevation to this sacred dignity they *shall* find in South America prelates kindred in soul to the martyred MOSQUERA, and in the North men who can be worthy heirs in station and merit of the CARROLLS and the ENGLANDS, the CHEVERUSES, the KENRICKS, and the HUGHESES, just as across the Canadian frontier men *shall* not fail to grace with equal learning and piety the ancient See of De Montmorency-Laval." One gets rather out of breath after reading this; but remember that the *Herald* considers the writer of it a "learned and ingenious" man, and no doubt he really does seem so in the *Herald* office. A little learning goes a long way with men who only just know how to read and write. As for the "wills" and the "shalls" in the "learned" man's letter, we cannot do better than turn them over to Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Let us have no jesting on such a theme. The New-York *Herald* (special Sunday train and all) demands a Cardinal for America. It is madness for the Pope to stand in his present obstinate position. *Non possumus* may do all very well for foreign Governments, but we must be allowed to say that it will not do for the *Herald*. It has many learned men at its back, as the Pope may see for himself on reading a few letters from "Prudentius." Would it not be wise, then, to concede gracefully at first that which *must* be yielded at last? Do, Mr. Pope, give us an American Cardinal, and if you can make it convenient, let it be the devout and "learned" Catholic who owns the New-York *Herald*.

COUNTRY REST.

Most people go out of town during the Summer ostensibly for rest. If they are in earnest in the pursuit, they can easily find what they are in search of. Apart from the great thoroughfares of travel in the Middle and Eastern States lie many cozy little villages as peaceful as though there were no such things as politics or scandals or money-making to agitate the civic breast. It needs a little trouble to find them, perhaps, but the trouble is well rewarded. In such a place is to be found the true ideal of Summering for those who seek health, and not merely a change of excitement. And to such a place it is well for all who can afford it to go, if only for a few days every year. There will be some discomforts to be encountered; the rooms will not be so airy as those of home; the bath, the running water, the gas, the thousand and one conveniences of City residences, will be missed. But to compensate for these wants the peacefulness and tranquillity of country life furnish an inestimable tonic to those who are content to take it in its fullest measure, to abandon all thought of business for the time, to leave their City cares behind them with their City manners, to lie about under the trees or on the sea-shore, and to be for a time perfectly idle and purposeless and happy.

There is another class who find their pleasure in activity. For these there are the trout streams and the deer runs of the North, or canoe explorations of unfrequented waters. But there are also many persons who cannot abandon, even for a time, the ways of the life to which they have been accustomed. Yet not even these would object to as much rest as they could conveniently get even in so unrestful a spot as a great watering-place hotel. Quiet, however, is a privilege that most of the proprietors of such places seem inclined persistently to deny, doubtless because it cannot be charged for in the bill. There is one hotel at Saratoga, for example, built close to the railway station, from which, during many hours of the night, engines are constantly rushing and screaming like so many fiends delegated, with *Macbeth*, to "murder sleep." That, however, is a misfortune for which the site, and not the hotel-keeper, can fairly be held responsible; and the house in question is really so vast that to dwellers in its further extremity these abhorrent discords may be entirely unknown, or else come softened like the roarings of *Bottom's* dove-like lion, or that faintest of recorded sighs which SHERIDAN KNOWLES describes as

> "A sound so faint
> That nothing lives 'twixt it and silence."

It is of noises within that we are more particularly tempted to complain. All of us are not as gifted as the celebrated theological casuist who distinguished sounds even in his sleep, and, if disturbed during his noon-day siesta, woke when the noise was inside the house, and slept on if it was outside. But at many watering-place hotels the great obstacle in the way of emulating this subtlety is the difficulty of getting any sleep at all. The hours from 11 to 2 at night are usually enlivened by a dropping and irregular fire of manly boots projected over fan-lights or through cautiously-opened doors. From 3 to 4 the night is filled with the music of the belated reveler, as he carefully bumps his way along from door to door through the corridor, solacing the way perhaps with bacchanalian harmony. About 5 the chamber-maids emerge from their chaste seclusion, and begin a loud and cheerful interchange of greetings and compliments from various unseen quarters. That ended, the hotel children are fairly awake, and begin to make the halls re-echo with their artless gambols and shouts of childish glee. And then—the interested watcher, muttering a brief benediction, usually rises and reflects upon the refreshing quiet and repose of country life. These variations on ordinary life do not add to the attractions of any watering-place, especially for such as believe, with the poet THOMPSON, that sunrise may best be seen in bed. We get noise enough in the City. In the country let us, at least, have quiet and sleep.

ANOTHER LIQUOR "WAR" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Although some time has passed since Gov. TALBOT vetoed the bills to abolish the State Police, and establish a Liquor License law in Massachusetts, the Constables have only just begun to understand that they are at liberty to renew the "war" on the rum-sellers, and to continue it until the next meeting of the Legislature. Indeed, they might have remained in a passive condition till the end of Summer if some person—possibly an inquisitive stranger—had not awakened the officers of the Springfield branch by seeking to be informed whether the people of the adjacent town of Westfield had special privileges in regard to the sale of liquors. This inquiry naturally led to others, and the result of the interview was the dispatch of two Constables and a large truck wagon in the direction of Westfield. Later in the day, an unpretending saloon in the latter place was pounced upon by the constables referred to, and the proprietor made to yield up seven barrels of rum, gin, and whisky. These were placed upon the truck and presently started on the road to Springfield. The job had been done so neatly, and the owner of the liquor had permitted its removal with so little remonstrance, that the Constables never dreamed that there would be any further trouble in connection with the matter. After seeing the truck well under weigh, they left it in charge of the driver, and returned home in a buggy. The Westfield people, however, were not at all disposed to look upon the proceeding as a fair one. Indeed, they concluded at once that an outrage had been perpetrated, and, without waiting for long speeches and strong expressions from local politicians, three of the most adventurous spirits procured a light wagon, slipped revolvers into their pockets, and followed the truck.

Instead of setting up a shout after the Constables they started in pursuit at an ordinary pace, and passed the truck four miles distant without creating the slightest suspicion of their intention. Finding that the liquor had been left to the care of the truckman and his small boy, they alighted, seized the truck team, and with their revolvers pointed in a dangerous direction, had no difficulty in turning the truck once more toward Westfield. The truck-driver happened to be a person of good sense. He did as he was told. Presently a team passed, going toward Springfield, and without waiting for permission he jumped from his truck and joined the driver. The three men then took entire charge of the liquor, but fearing pursuit, stored it in the barn of the first friend they could find. He, in turn, became alarmed for the safety of his charge, and, having placed the barrels upon an ox cart, removed them to the woods.

The Constables were finally informed of what had occurred, and promptly set themselves to the task of recapturing the liquor. They traced it to a pile of underbrush in the woods. In the meantime the three men who had been sent out from Westfield to overtake the Constable, returned, and spread a report through the factories of the state of the case. In a twinkling, from three to four hundred armed men were on the march. When the Constables had just begun to pride themselves on their success, they were suddenly confronted by the Westfieldians, who might have there and then made short work with them but for the admirable presence of mind displayed by a Deputy Sheriff. While the mob was threatening bloodshed in case the Constables persisted in their efforts to carry off the liquor, he stepped in, and, by way of a temporary compromise, was permitted to take charge of the barrels and go back with them to Westfield. The ring-leaders, we are told, then registered an oath that the State Constables—no matter how great their force might be—should never be permitted to regain possession of the barrels.

Whip-making is an important industry at Westfield. A considerable number of the whip-makers acquired their skill while serving sentences in the State Prison. As a consequence, the dangerous element in the population is very strong. This fact, although known to the Constabulary, does not seem to have affected them much. On Saturday the "raid" was made. A telegram was sent to Boston for help shortly after the defeat in the woods. On Monday the battle was renewed by the entry of a large force of Constables into Westfield. The coolness which had previously characterized the actions of the Westfieldians forsook them in this emergency. So powerless did they become, notwithstanding their threats, that there was not the slightest attempt at resistance when the owner of the liquor which had been seized on Saturday was arrested, with the three adventurous spirits of the light wagon. The news of this triumph of the Constabulary has naturally aroused the Prohibitionists to a state of thorough activity once more. Boston will probably be the next point of attack, and as the Bostonians had been replenishing their stock of wines and liquors in expectation of the Governor's signature to the License law, a repetition of the old familiar scenes at the hotels and saloons may be looked for.

GOODWOOD.

The London season is divided into its several distinctive periods by the great race meetings which take place during its term. The fortnight before the Derby, the fun begins to wax fast and furious. Ascot brings a pause. Goodwood is the end.

Although the most modern of the great race meetings, Goodwood enjoys, as a social event, an importance second to none. Situation and association have combined to give it the highest popularity and prestige, and until within a few years, when the extension of railroads placed it within easy reach of Brighton and other large towns, it had a peculiarly exclusive character. Even now this is considerably preserved by its remoteness from the metropolis. Epsom Downs are within easy reach by a costermonger in his cart; in three-quarters of an hour the trip is made to Ascot; but eighty-two miles of railroad lie between London and Goodwood Park, and this is a prohibitory gulf to many thousands, whose room is, in the opinion of the *élite*, decidedly preferable to their company. Of course, too, the aristocratic aroma around the scene of this race-course has had no slight influence on the character of the meeting.

Goodwood was formerly the property of the PERCYS, from whom it was purchased early in the seventeenth century by the first Duke of RICHMOND, son of King CHARLES II. by the French mistress whom LOUIS XIV. sent over to coax him into compliance with his wishes, and who was created by CHARLES Duchess of PORTSMOUTH. Goodwood House, which is delightfully situated on the Sussex Downs, is a vast and stately pile, built originally from plans by Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS, and largely augmented and embellished by WYATT, who so judiciously carried out those restorations and improvements at Windsor Castle which did so much to make that ancient fortress the splendid pile it now is. But splendid as are the accommodations of the mansion, those of the kennel are on a scale of much more exceptional splendor. That building measures 148 feet in length, and is 28 feet high, while the feeding-rooms are 28 feet by 15 feet. The stables, also designed by CHAMBERS, are on a commensurate scale, with accommodations for fifty-four horses. It was under the third Duke that Goodwood became a place of note. The LENNOX family had all along shown an extraordinary love for sporting and country life, and the third Duke was conspicuous for these traits. HORACE WALPOLE writes of a visit to Goodwood in 1774: "As there were two or three children, and two or three and forty dogs, I could not want for amusement, for I generally prefer both to what people call Christians." The Goodwood hunt became, in this Duke's time, famous as one of the most brilliant in the country.

But this Nimrod noble was not a mere fox-hunter and *bon vivant*. He stocked his library as well as his cellar. His nephew succeeded him, the jovial peer whose term as Viceroy in Ireland has been celebrated by *Harry Lorrequer*, after whom HENNESSEY christened his famous L. L. (Lord Lieutenant) whisky, and who exercised his vice-royal prerogative of creating knights by conferring that honor on Lady MORGAN'S husband, and some other persons who had been successful in concealing their meritorious claims to such distinctions. It was, we believe, this gay and generous-hearted gentleman—whose sad death from hydrophobia occurred while he was Governor General of Canada—who first set aside part of his park for races, a custom which has been since kept up; though in these days of easy communication it is not unattended with many inconveniences, especially to the ladies of the family, such as have more than once threatened to bring the meetings to an end. The present Duke and Duchess are people of exemplary character and quiet tenor of life, to whom the week's saturnalia in their grounds is understood to be not altogether acceptable. Moreover, the meeting generally involves the entertainment of royalty, which is apt to become a rather irksome honor, but cannot very well, on the *noblesse oblige* principle, be evaded. The existence of Goodwood races is not, therefore, quite as assured as that of races on other courses; a Duke of Richmond might sign their death warrant any day, and it has been freely asserted that were the Duchess duke, the warrant would soon be signed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

STREET CAR TRICKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think the Broadway and Canal street line is a little worse than the "Broadway and Broome street;" for some time ago a party, of which I was one, came from Booth's Theatre, on Sixth avenue, and in the rush took the nearest of a string of cars waiting. As we were crossing Twenty-second street I paid the fare, at the same time asking if it was an "Astor House car." He replied, "No; the one behind is." I asked him for the fare, and we would take the other car, but was informed the fares were never paid back. We had gone one block only. Since then, if I forget to look before entering a car, I always ask *before* paying fare, and would advise W. R. G. to do likewise.

D. W. O.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES, among its many good deeds, has not published an article more to the point or more needed than that this morning upon the catch-penny trick of the Broadway Railroad. It is the bane of my existence. But you ought to have included the Sixth Avenue also, which has a terminus in Canal street, and which also neglects to distinguish its cars. Both lines are yellow, and both have only a red line around the top of the car to distinguish those turn-offs. Living above Fortieth street, I use both lines, and am continually taken in by both. Only day before yesterday three were taken in with me, and got out swearing. I hope you will continue this exposure, and include both lines. I am sure I represent many sufferers.

FORTY-THIRD STREET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To you the public owe a great debt of thanks, for you have improved New-York morals by teaching that cheating is cheating and not smartness. I used to be a constant traveler on the Broadway cars to Broome street, and there was not a day but I witnessed the tricks of the conductors whom I have known to take passengers on their cars at Spring street, immediately collect their fare, and refuse to return it when they turned round to Broome. I used to get so enraged that whenever I saw a passenger get on near Broome, I went up and told them that the car did not go down town, and very often got a volley of abuse from the conductor for my pains. When Mr. Kerr was President, I made complaint to him about it, and he said it should be altered. I never saw that it was. I do not ride on that route now, and have not done for some time, or I should keep up the fight. Many thanks that you have taken it up.

L.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In front of the Broadway Railroad Depot on Seventh avenue, at any time, one can always see from twenty to sixty empty cars left on the track, obstructing the roadway. As constant exposure does not improve cars it is presumable that they are not housed because there is no place to house them. As each car occupies about 200 square feet of space, a building necessary to accommodate all of these empty cars would probably cost $100,000. By billeting their cars on the property of the public they earn $7,000 in interest. Other railroad companies can build their necessary depots, why cannot this one? It would be interesting to know if they pay anybody for this privilege, which other members of the community if they attempted it would soon be roughly informed that they could not enjoy.

P. J. C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

"DEPOT" OR "STATION"—WHY USE THE THE FRENCH WORD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Caerleon's" letter in this morning's paper on the words "deepo," "daypo," "deppo," puts me in mind of a story I was told some years ago by a friend of mine, who is the President of one of our learned societies and a purist in language. He had occasion for the services of a carpenter from town to make some repairs at his country-house. The carpenter arrived and said he wished his tools to be sent for to the *deepott*. "Oh!" said his employer, perhaps a little nettled at the trouble he was giving him "that is a French word, and you ought to pronounce it 'daypo.' "Sir," said the carpenter, bristling up, "I think that we *air* old enough, and strong enough, to have *a* language of our own and I choose to say *deepott*. Agreeing with the worthy carpenter that "we *air* old enough and strong enough to have *a* language of our own," I would suggest that the difficulty be ended by always using the English word *station*.

WILLIAM WOOD.

No. 4 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to reply briefly to the remarks appearing over the signature of "Caerleon" in your issue of this date. Your correspondent appears to be unaware that the "very common word depot, signifying a railroad station," bears, in the English of England, no such interpretation. With distinctive bluntness a railway station is, in that country, called a railway station, or briefly, "the station." Nor in the French of France does "dépôt" imply any such meaning, a railway station being usually designated there as "*la gare*." In both European languages, the literal meaning of the word is identical, being simply "a place of deposit." So much for the signification. The law of philology which, as an English word, demands the pronunciation "deppo," is orthoepy, based upon the standard in vogue with the acknowledged masters of the science in Great Britain, and stamped legitimate by constant use among the authorities in literary and cultivated society in that country.

As a French word, "dépôt," if pronounced "day-po," sacrifices the short, sharp, crisp "é" for a broad drawl, invo[illegible]; the principle which chiefly betrays the great gulf between acquired French (usually by the Anglo-Saxon race) and the language as spoken by a native. A smile at the substitution of "vat" for "what" is no infrequent occurrence; but it might be well to remember that the same foreigner may feel a derisive pity at our attempts to grapple with his language, or the repulsive exaggeration of accent born of pretentious ignorance. So much for the pronunciation.

The right of depot (daypot) "signifying railroad station," to exist, I don't presume to challenge. With characteristic freedom, it may own no philological fetters, and remain untrammeled by the laws of orthoepy. My purpose is merely to record a protest against its being mistaken for an English or a French word, either in respect of signification or pronunciation. Not being acquainted with the expression, I can only guess that it forms an ornament to that language which can likewise boast of the chaste "skedaddle" and the refined "absquatulate."

SUUM CUIQUE.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I remember very well the pleasant little discussions with the gentleman from Albany, in a sea-side parlor, and among them one upon the word in question; and, although striving to be innocent both of "smattering" and "pigeon-English," still contend that the é (acute) in French is pronounced differently from the è (grave), which in this instance becomes dépôt, (the é as in *kept*,) and not "daypo," as the gentleman affirms. If wrong, I shall be very happy to be corrected.

THE "FASHIONABLE LADY."

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though unfamiliar with "pigeon English," or with the "dicta of smatterers," I venture to inform you, for the benefit of "Caerleon," (see NEW-YORK TIMES, 29th inst.,) that "deppo" is the pronunciation current in England. True, the word is used there less often than here, for in England it is applied not to a railway station, but to a store-house—usually a military store-house. Still it has been Anglicised to the sound above mentioned, "deppo."

I make no attempt to explain the philological grounds for this, but merely state the fact; privately wishing, however, that "Caerleon's" *vox populi* could, in this instance at least, be converted to *vox Anglicana*.

YECNAL.

ORANGE, N. J., Thursday, July 30, 1874.

PASSPORTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I address you a few remarks, as the first and best reform journal in this City, in respect to the mistaken economy of the State Department in Washington, D. C., relative to United States passports issued by said department. After the abolition by Congress, in October, 1873, of the $5 revenue tax then existing on each passport issued the passport was handsomely printed on a whole sheet, and its appearance was quite respectable. Congress again imposed the old tax of $5, to take effect 1st July, 1874, and the passports are now issued in unsightly form on a simple half sheet, which is anything but respectable in appearance, and does not afford sufficient blank room for the "visas" of foreign Governments, if the bearer travels extensively. Of course great complaints are made in consequence, and by it the sacredness of the instrument is greatly impaired abroad from its miserable appearance. Would it not be well for the department in Washington to resume the issue on whole sheets, especially as the Government now receives $5 for each passport?

VOX POPULI.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

FOREIGN NOTES.

About a ton of ice is used every night to cool the air that is pumped into the House of Commons. The air is filtered and rendered absolutely pure.

A Paris photographer has been fined 100 francs for publishing, without authority, a photograph representing the majority of the Prince Imperial.

The Queen's Prize at the meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, this year was won by a Mr. Atkinson, a working joiner and builder at Stockton-on-Tees. This is the first time the great prize has fallen to a working man.

It is currently stated at the London Reform Club that Mr. Gladstone, having been informed by one of his late colleagues that his speech on the Church bill would seriously injure his position as a leader of the Liberal Party, replied that he did not hope to lead the Liberal Party again.

The Earl of Caithness has recently been added to the number of English inventors. He has patented a machine for washing and brushing railway carriages, and a considerable number of these are now in course of construction for the London and North-western Railway Company.

The British Government intend immediately to effect a complete rearmament of the fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. The old guns and all shot and shell of obsolete shapes are being rapidly removed, and will be at once replaced with ordnance of the newest description and most approved patterns.

A proposal has been made to construct a tunnel through Mont Blanc. It comes from M. Ernest Stamm, an Alsatian engineer, and is intended to make a connection between France and Italy independent of Swiss territory. It is said not to be attended by greater difficulties than was the Mont Cenis tunnel.

In the North of Ireland there appears to be a strong feeling against Home Rule. During a speech made at a meeting at Lisburn, Mr. Johnson, M. P. for Belfast, said that before Mr. Butt gained Home Rule he would have to face 100,000 Orangemen at the Boyne. This strong declaration drew forth enthusiastic cheering.

A petition is in course of signature among clergy belonging to the Extreme High Church party in England praying that the Archbishops and Bishops may be relieved from their duties in the House of Lords. The petitioners say that they do not wish to be understood to express any opinion for or against the present union between Church and State.

At the foot of the memorable slab of the late Dr. Hunter, whose body was removed to Westminster Abbey some years back, the actual resting-place of Ben Jonson is now marked by a small tablet let into the floor of the abbey, on which is inscribed "O Rare Ben Jonson." The monument to the poet is in Poet's Corner, and many visitors have accordingly been under the impression that his remains were deposited there.

At a sham fight at Aldershot the other day, a trooper cannoned with great impetuosity against the Prince of Wales' horse, hurling it, with its rider, to the ground. His Royal Highness was no sooner down than he was up again, happily none the worse for the fall, save by the loss of a spur. Few persons knew anything of the accident before the Prince was cantering by the Crown Prince's side as if nothing had happened.

A statement was recently published to the effect that Garibaldi was in such bodily prostration as to be unable to bring food to his lips by his own hands. He has written a letter to his old friend, Count Giorgio Pallavicino, contradicting this. The General says he only wishes he could preserve to his life's end the same good health as he now enjoys; and he declares himself ready to join in a campaign should Italy require his services.

The Church of Lhuite, at Troyes, (Aube,) classed among the historical monuments of France, was a few days back struck by lightning. The electric fluid fell near the spire, and communicated to the octagon belfry a flame which soon spread over the whole roof. The efforts of the fire brigade were at last successful in checking the conflagration and circumscribing it within the steeple, of which the walls only now remain. The three fine bells were melted.

The French Government have published another proclamation warning people from emigrating without previously making inquiries of the Administration. The note adds that this recommendation is necessary on account of numerous demands made to the Government by emigrants for assistance to enable them to return to France, and particularly from emigrants to Philadelphia, where many Frenchmen have not found the advantages promised by the emigration agents.

London has experienced a great and sudden rainfall, less disastrous, but not unlike in character that at Pittsburg. Near Hackney, omnibuses had to cease running for a time, from the floods—horses being breast high in water, and the furniture in the lower rooms of the houses floating about. The rain fell so thickly that, at times, it veiled completely one side of the street from the other, as if by the down-sweep of a curtain. The lightning was mischievous, and in a good many instances fatal.

The *Cornwall Chronicle*, a Tasmanian paper, records the death, on the 8th of May last, of Mr. Zephaniah Williams—one of the Chartists whose names were associated with those of Frost and Jones. He had been a useful colonist, having discovered three valuable coal deposits, all of which have been worked for several years. He received a free pardon many years ago, but liked Tasmania too well to leave it. He was verging on his eightieth year. The same paper states that Mr. Frost is still living, and is ninety years of age.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Church bill, Mr. Newdegate told a rather curious story. In one of his parishes he was afflicted with a clergyman, not of extremely Catholic, but of extremely Calvinistic, views. On one occasion the clergyman denounced a number of children who had been confirmed by the Bishop as "doubly children of hell." Mr. Newdegate instituted a suit against the fiery Calvinist, and was told that it would cost him £2,500 to relieve the parish of him. He received a hint that if he paid the clergyman's debts he would be prevailed upon to leave. He accordingly satisfied the reverend gentleman's creditors by paying them £700, and the clergyman retired. Mr. Newdegate asked, amid some laughter, if that was a decent state of the law.

Miss Thackeray publishes the following warning to the public: "It has recently come to my knowledge, by the kindness of a friend, that letters and manuscripts are being frequently offered for sale as autographs of my father. Some which I have seen are rather clumsy forgeries; but they were sufficiently well-executed to impose upon persons already familiar with my father's handwriting. May I therefore beg you to publish this letter, in order to check a fraud which might incidentally be injurious to my father's memory? In one case, a letter attributed to him had been manufactured by copying a fragment from a magazine article not written by him, and appending his signature; and I should much regret that correspondence so compiled should be attributed to him."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, }
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874. }

A Republican State Convention will be held at Utica, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of other appropriate business. The several Assembly districts will be entitled to representation according to the accompanying schedule, pursuant to resolution of the State Convention of July 8, 1868.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

	Rep. Vote, 1872.	Del.
Albany:		
1st district	3,561	3
2d district	3,574	3
3d district	3,762	4
4th district	3,517	3
Allegany	6,150	5
Broome	5,719	5
Cattaraugus:		
1st district	2,675	3
2d district	2,939	3
Cayuga:		
1st district	3,863	4
2d district	4,126	4
Chautauqua:		
1st district	3,572	3
2d district	4,573	4
Chemung	4,350	4
Chenango	5,576	5
Clinton	4,566	4
Columbia:		
1st district	2,703	3
2d district	2,759	3
Cortland	3,576	3
Delaware:		
1st district	2,871	3
2d district	2,479	3
Dutchess:		
1st district	4,032	4
2d district	4,203	4
Erie:		
1st district	3,256	3
2d district	3,636	3
3d district	4,646	4
4th district	2,214	2
5th district	3,358	3
Essex	3,728	3
Franklin	3,371	3
Ful'n & Hamil'n	3,904	4
Genesee	4,044	4
Greene	3,440	3
Herkimer	5,515	5
Jefferson:		
1st district	4,177	4
2d district	4,304	4
Kings:		
1st district	1,858	2
2d district	4,158	4
3d district	2,030	2
4th district	3,423	3
5th district	4,301	4
6th district	3,927	4
7th district	2,820	3
8th district	4,055	4
9th district	6,641	5
Lewis	3,402	3
Livingston	4,753	4
Madison:		
1st district	3,240	3
2d district	2,856	3
Monroe:		
1st district	2,932	3
2d district	6,791	6
3d district	3,300	3
Montgomery	4,113	4
New-York:		
1st district	2,038	2
2d district	1,017	2
3d district	1,034	2
4th district	1,483	2
5th district	2,986	3
6th district	1,531	2
7th district	3,019	3
8th district	3,013	3
9th district	3,914	4
10th district	2,484	3
11th district	4,118	4
12th district	1,872	2
13th district	3,204	3
14th district	1,497	2
15th district	2,906	3
Total.		

	Rep. Vote, 1872.	Del.
New-York:		
16th district	2,194	2
17th district	4,030	4
18th district	2,903	3
19th district	1,481	2
20th district	3,947	4
21st district	4,091	4
Niagara:		
1st district	2,849	3
2d district	2,553	3
Oneida:		
1st district	3,797	4
2d district	3,205	3
3d district	2,626	3
4th district	3,476	3
Onondaga:		
1st district	4,250	4
2d district	4,225	4
3d district	4,263	4
Ontario:		
1st district	2,724	3
2d district	2,854	3
Orange:		
1st district	4,294	4
2d district	4,072	4
Orleans	3,857	4
Oswego:		
1st district	3,247	3
2d district	2,941	3
3d district	3,370	3
Otsego:		
1st district	2,996	3
2d district	3,218	3
Putnam	1,706	2
Queens:		
1st district	2,815	3
2d district	3,312	3
Rensselaer:		
1st district	4,832	4
2d district	3,743	3
3d district	3,361	3
Richmond	2,728	3
Rockland	2,220	2
St. Lawrence:		
1st district	3,925	4
2d district	3,839	4
3d district	3,557	3
Saratoga:		
1st district	3,278	3
2d district	3,677	3
Schenectady	2,809	3
Schoharie	3,284	3
Schuyler	2,478	3
Seneca	2,903	3
Steuben:		
1st district	3,292	3
2d district	5,259	5
Suffolk	4,838	4
Sullivan	3,260	3
Tioga	4,081	4
Tompkins	4,318	4
Ulster:		
1st district	3,123	3
2d district	2,963	3
3d district	2,576	3
Warren	2,901	3
Washington:		
1st district	3,564	3
2d district	2,968	3
Wayne:		
1st district	3,289	3
2d district	2,875	3
Westchester:		
1st district	3,474	3
2d district	3,489	3
3d district	3,271	3
Wyoming	3,909	4
Yates	2,760	3
		423

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL YESTERDAY—THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT UTICA, SEPT. 23.

The Republican State Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell in the chair. There was a full attendance, nearly every district of the State being represented. Among those present were Senator Conkling, Utica; Stephen B. French, Sag Harbor; Samuel P. Russell, Brooklyn; David Williams, Greenpoint; Geo. Bliss, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Jacob M. Patterson, Hugh Gardner, Wm. How, Jr., Wm. A. Darling, and John N. Knapp, all of New-York; William R. Robertson, Katonah; Ezra Farrington, Newburg; Augustus A. Brush, Fishkill; Stephen Moffit, Otego; Pardon C. Williams, Watertown; Chas. S. Symonds, Utica; Carroll E. Smith, Syracuse; Henry A. Glidden, Albion; John J. O'Brien, Sol Smith, and Bernard Biglin, New-York. The meeting was private, but it was ascertained that the deliberations were harmonious, and a satisfactory plan of operations for the coming campaign was agreed upon. Reports of the organization of the party throughout the State were received, and great confidence of success in the Fall contest was inspired. Suggestions of a timely character were made by the leading members, and assented to by the committee. Senator Conkling said he felt certain that the Republicans would achieve a signal victory in the coming election if they were vigilant and energetic. He also urged that in the struggle for the election of the general State ticket, nothing should be left undone to insure a Republican majority in the Legislature, as upon that body would depend the choice of a United States Senator, and the representative of New-York in the Senate should be a Republican. It was decided that the State Convention should meet at Utica September 23, at 12 o'clock A. M., and that the Executive Committee of the State Committee shall meet in the same city at 9 o'clock in the morning. The official call for the convention is published elsewhere.

NEW-JERSEY.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The Republican State Central Committee of New-Jersey held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel, in this City, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following members were present: Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, of Essex County; Hon. Levi Jarrard, Middlesex County; Hon. Joseph Hazleton, Cumberland County; Hon. Frederick A. Potts, Hunterdon County; Hon. Josephus Sooy, Burlington County; Hon. Augustus Ingerurnser, Hudson County, and Hon. Joseph Holt, of Sussex. The meeting was held for the purpose of finally fixing the date of the Gubernatorial Nominating Convention and the ratio of representation by county delegates. It was decided to hold the nominating convention at Taylor Hall, Trenton, Aug. 27, as that date had been already extensively published, although unauthorized. The general features of the plan of representation in force at the last State Convention were also adopted, viz.: One delegate for each 200 Republican votes, and one delegate for each fraction over 100; each township or ward, however, to have at least one delegate.

After a report of progress by the respective members, a general discussion ensued as to the best means of securing a thorough canvass of the State. The committee expressed the intention of making this campaign stronger than any that has preceded it. In connection with the election of Congressmen, the contest contains all the elements calculated to develop the strength of the parties, and the approaching election, therefore, assumes much interest. The members of the committee representing the different districts of the State, in conversation yesterday afternoon regarding the prospect, expressed themselves as confident of a triumph in the approaching election such as the Republican Party of New-Jersey have seldom achieved. The utmost harmony is reported among the friends of the cause, and the action of the committee will be the signal for a general muster of the strength of the party. At present Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, of Essex, is the most prominent aspirant for the nomination for Governor. Hon. Amos Clark, of Union, is also a candidate before the convention. Hudson and Essex will exert themselves in behalf of the former gentleman. Mr. Clark's friends are chiefly in Union, Monmouth, and Middlesex, and will have a strong influence. Aside from these, "Honest John" Hill, of Hackensack, and Hon. Marcus L. Ward are prominently mentioned. The publication of an address to the Republicans of the State was discussed, and was deferred for the present. The committee adjourned its sitting at 4:30 o'clock.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—AN ADDRESS IN PREPARATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held in the Continental Hotel this afternoon, Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, in the chair. Among those present were Gen. Negley, Representative of the Allegheny District in Congress; Messrs. Pinckney, Alexander, and Baker, of New-York; Col. T. R. Rich, of Maryland; Messrs. Hackett, McQuaide, and Gov. Hartranft, and W. A. Cook, of the District of Columbia. Resolutions of a secret nature were adopted. A committee was appointed on national platform and address, to be read at a meeting to be held in Baltimore soon. Various delegates present gave their views on the subject of the strength and usefulness of the League, and a unanimous vote was given on continuing the work of the Union League. The committee evinced considerable enthusiasm at the prospect.

THE PHILADELPHIA KIDNAPPING CASE.

ARREST OF A BAND OF GYPSIES WITH A SMALL BOY IN THEIR POSSESSION—HE PROVES NOT TO BE CHARLEY ROSS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 30.—Last night, Chief Burgot, William McAdam, and Constable Joseph Laercher started in pursuit of a band of gypsies who passed through Pottsville yesterday morning, the officers having information that led them to believe that Charley Ross was with the band. A gentleman who saw the child declared that he answered the description given of the missing boy. A telegram announcing the capture of the band says that the boy answers the description given. The whole band is in custody awaiting the arrival of Mr. Ross to identify the child.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—The following is from Hamburg, Penn.: The detectives have overhauled a strolling band of gypsies near this place who have a small boy with them. A rumor soon spread that it was young Ross, who was kidnapped from Philadelphia. The authorities have detained the gypsies and the child until the family can be communicated with. It is not believed that this child is Charley Ross.

Another dispatch from Hamburg says the child is now in the railroad depot, awaiting the arrival of the special train. The detectives think the child captured is the one kidnapped. They think that when public feeling became thoroughly aroused to the enormity of the offense, making it unsafe for the kidnappers to retain the child, they placed it in the hands of the gypsies, who are now in custody. An uncle of Charley Ross went on the train to identify the child.

HAMBURG, Penn., July 30.—The child found in the possession of the gypsies here is not Charley Ross. The relatives who came up on the special train can not identify him.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

As was predicted several weeks since, peaches have lately arrived in large quantities. Last week a few shipments of ripe fruit made their appearance in our markets from Lower Maryland, and on Saturday a few reached here from Lower Delaware. On Monday there was quite a good supply, and on Tuesday so many arrived that the price dropped from $4 per crate for good to $2 50 to $3 for the same grade yesterday. In trade parlance, the market was completely "stuck," and good peaches could be bought from $1 50 to $2, while many hundred crates of very fair peaches sold for $1 and less.

There were three causes at work to bring about this low price of peaches. The first is that they have come upon the market so suddenly that buyers are not prepared for them. Another cause is that the supply is unusually large for this time of year. The chief reason, however, is the untempting appearance of the fruit itself.

In former years the first peach to arrive in the market was the "Troth's Early," a highly-colored fruit, with a rich, tempting appearance when broken open, the meat of the fruit being perfectly white, with bright red veins through it. Now the first peach to arrive is the "Hale's Early," the only merit of which is its ripening ten days earlier than the Troth's. This peach has a dull, unripe, red appearance, and even when fully ripened presents, when opened, a green, bilious appearance, far from tempting. It is, however, a pleasant-flavored fruit, and when ripe has an excellent taste.

The crop of "Hale's Early" will be, perhaps, larger than ever before, and it is probable that more peaches will arrive—all of this variety—this week than during any other of the season. The "Hale" is a very poor shipping peach, and only the very firmest and best are bought by shippers for other markets. This, too, has an effect in cheapening the price. The "Troth's Early" has the merit of being a good shipping fruit, but does not begin to arrive until the first of next week.

Blackberries are also coming into market from New-Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island, and the Hudson River region, and are selling at low prices. From eight to twelve cents per quart, according to quality, is the general price.

Bartlett pears have not made their appearance yet, but are expected in the course of a week. It is understood that the prospect for a good crop of this variety is only fair, but as they come from a large section of the country it is hardly probable there will be any scarcity of them.

YOUNG GIRLS DECOYED FROM HOME.

Sarah Ann Callahan, aged fourteen, whose parents reside in the rear of No. 57 West Eighteenth street, and Lily Pinkerton, of the same age, who lives at No. 53 West Eighteenth street, disappeared on Sunday night last under circumstances which led to the belief that they had been decoyed from their homes. The parents of the Callahan girl, who were greatly distressed at the flight of their daughter, reported the facts to Superintendent Walling, and invoked his aid to assist them in finding the runaway. By direction of Capt. Irving, Detectives Mullen, Von Gerichten, and Clapp, of the Central Office, were detailed to search for the missing ones, and, if possible, return them to their homes. In the course of their search the detectives learned that the girls had been induced to abandon their homes by Wm. H. Kieley and John Van Alstyne, two young men residing in the neighborhood, with whom they were living a life of shame. The search for the young women and their companions did not meet with any success until last night. Learning that Kieley was in the habit of attending the meetings of a social organization which assembles in a building on Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Thursday evenings, the detectives posted themselves about the place last night, and waited patiently for the meeting to adjourn. While on the watch the girls for whom they had been searching came up, and also waited near the entrance to the building. At about 11 o'clock Kieley came out on the sidewalk, and, meeting Sarah Ann and her companion, was walking off with them, when the officers made their appearance and arrested the trio. They were taken to the Central Office and locked up. The female prisoners took their arrest as a good joke, and acted with brazen impudence absolutely shocking in girls of such tender years. Van Alstyne is still at large, but the officers are in hopes of capturing him to-day.

THE COMMUNIPAW (N. J.) MURDER.

Coroner Reinhard last evening began an inquest in the case of John McCann, the man who was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Brooks, on Communipaw avenue, in Jersey City, on Monday morning last. Brooks was present with his counsel, N. L. Rowe and W. B. Daly. James D. Manning, Esq., represents the friends of the deceased. John Scanlon, the employer of the deceased, testified that he had been out all Sunday afternoon and night with the deceased, and parted with him at about 1 o'clock Monday morning at McCann's house on Communipaw avenue. He had gone in the direction of his own house about 300 yards when he heard the report of a pistol twice in rapid succession. He listened, and hearing nothing further, kept on his way home.

County Physician Stout and Dr. Bird testified to making a post-mortem examination and finding several wounds about the back and shoulders of the deceased, and a bullet-wound in the back of the head which penetrated the right hemisphere of the brain. The bullet-wound was sufficient to cause death. The other wounds might have been made by a wagon running over the body of the deceased while it lay on the ground.

The Coroner at this point adjourned the inquest until to-night.

CRICKET.

The St. George and Manhattan second elevens played a game of cricket at Hoboken yesterday afternoon. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.		MANHATTAN.	
Cookson, b. A. F. Gilbert	22	A. F. Gilbert, run out	7
M. C. Eyre, b. A. F. Gilbert	12	Tilley, b. J. J. Eyre	20
Westfeldt, b. Tilley	13	Oakley, c. and b. M. C. Eyre	25
Blake, b. Tilley	11	Lewis, b. Smith	6
J. J. Eyre, b. A. F. Gilbert	2	Heywood, st. Westfeldt, b. M. C. Eyre	10
Van Buren, b. Tilley	3	S. J. Gilbert, not out	10
Bowring, b. Tilley	0	Lonregan, not out	8
Grant, b. A. F. Gilbert	0	Jackson, not out	0
Wallack, not out	1	Jones, not out	0
Smith, run out	3	Rutty, not out	0
Satterstwaite, b. A. F. Gilbert	0	Rocke, not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	15
Total	71	Total	101

Umpires—Messrs. McDougal and Carpenter.

The first elevens of the St. George and Manhattan play on Wednesday next, 5th August, at Hoboken.

A DANGEROUS PAIR OF SHOES.

Charles Weaver was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing clothing valued at $60 from Louis Waltham, of No. 113 East Eighth street. Among the articles stolen was a pair of peculiarly-finished gaiters. Mr. Waltham saw the shoes on Weaver, and, recognizing them, had him at once arrested. On searching the premises No. 80 Essex street, where Weaver lived, pawn tickets representing several other of the stolen articles were found.

THE TURF.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SARATOGA CUP—SPRINGBOK THE WINNER—WILLIE BURKE WINS THE SARATOGA STAKES AND GALWAY THE SELLING RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

The agony is over. The race for the Saratoga Cup has been decided, and Springbok comes out of the ordeal with flying colors as the successor of Tom Bowling. The course never presented such a gala appearance as it did to-day. The stand was filled to repletion by a fashionable assemblage of people, while the field contained long lines of carriages and other vehicles. The weather was all that could be desired, but the track was heavy and made the result of the several races uncertain. There were three races on the card, the first being the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and was won by Willie Burke, who sold in the field. Chesapeake was left at the post, having his head the wrong way when the flag went down. The second race, the Saratoga Cup, was easily won by Springbok, as anticipated, in poor time. The last race, however, was of an exciting nature, and being won by an outsider, the knowing ones suffered severely.

THE SARATOGA STAKES.

The sport of the day began propitiously with the scramble of the two-year olds for the rich Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile. There were fifty-two nominations, and those marked on the cards as starters were Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, ch. f. Australind, and ch. f. Olitipa; A. Belmont's imp. b. c. Matador and ch. f. Caroline; F. Morris' b. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Slasher Fidelity mare; P. Lorillard's b. c. James A. and b. c. Risk; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake and ch. c. Aristides; Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader; John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., and D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke. Hunter & Travers' became the favorites, as will appear from these quotations:

King Bolt, Australind, }	$150	$120	$100
Morris	70	70	75
Chesapeake, Aristides, }	60	60	50
Caroline, Matador, }	40	50	75
Willie Burke, Lizzie R., James A., Leader, }	50	55	85
Total	$420	$405	$430

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter or extra stretch, and after a little fractious display they were got together on pretty even terms, with Matador first and Willie Burke second, while Leader brought up the rear of the lot. When they ran down the shute, King Bolt, the Morris colt, and Australind ran out, and, with Matador, formed the front division. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Matador led a length, King Bolt second, a length and a half in front of James A.; the others strung out. As they came round the lower turn King Bolt closed upon Matador, and was with him at the three-quarter pole, while the others came up from behind. Coming up the homestretch, James A., Matador, King Bolt, Caroline, Lizzie R., and Australind were all in a heap, while Willie Burke was on the extreme outside, his jockey keeping on the dry ground. As they approached the stand the struggle seemed to be confined to Lizzie R. and King Bolt, but Willie Burke as soon as he struck the dry ground on the outside, came like a thunderbolt, and to the astonishment of the spectators, snatched a great victory at the last jump. It was a trick well played, and deserved the success. Willie Burke won by a length in 1:23¾. Lizzie R. and King Bolt were so even that it was impossible for those on the stand to decide which was entitled to the second place, but the judges gave it to King Bolt, Caroline fourth. Chesapeake was left at the post, for when the flag fell he suddenly wheeled the other way.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; value to winner, $4,050.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, out of Katinka, by Australian. Clark	1
Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass. McCue	2
Jno. F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy. Hughes	3
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla. Donahue	4
P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, 3½ pounds overweight. Barbee	5
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter. Van Brunt	0
A. Belmont's b. c. Matador, imp. by Gladiateur, out of Nonpareil. Evans	0
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarony. F. Lewis	0
Thomas Puryear's b. c. Leader, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon. Feakes	0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, by Revolver, out of Syren. Salmon	0
F. Morris' b. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Slasher Fidelity mare. Sparling	0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna. Swim	0

Time—1:23¾.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Weight.	Subs.	St'ters.	Time.
1864	Saratoga	87	12	3	2:08½
1865	Ulrica	87	9	4	1:51¼
1866	Redwing	87	14	5	1:51½
*1867	Relentless	87	26	6	1:20
†1868	Oakleaf	87	27	5	1:21¾
1869	Remorseless	87	43	11	1:18¼
1870	Mary Louise	97	47	9	1:18½
1871	St. Patrick	101½	32	5	1:20
1872	Catesby	100	42	11	1:17½
1873	Steel Eyes	100	38	10	1:22½
1874	Willie Burke	100	52	12	1:23¾

* Distance altered to three-quarters of a mile.
† After a dead heat with Eclipse Slasher filly in 1:19¾.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

Now came the all-important race of the day, viz., the Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, which had thirty nominations, but as usual there was but a small field of starters, only four answering the summons of the judges, viz.: D. McDaniels' ch. c. Springbok and ch. f. Katie Pease, both four-year olds; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, seven years old, and Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, five years old. As the cup was inaugurated in 1865, the race of to-day was its tenth renewal. The unfortunate accident to Tom Bowling robbed the contest of much of its interest, but the reputations of the above quartette could not fail to bring out an immense deal of enthusiasm over their anticipated meeting. It was generally conceded that the four were closely matched, and before the rain fell Wanderer had a numerous body of firm supporters, but the deluge dampened their ardor, for it has been proved often that he can not run on a heavy track, and has been beaten by very ordinary horses when such has been the case. On the other hand, Preakness was always stout and reliable, and the McDaniels pair, with their great turns of speed and ability to cover a long distance of ground, brought a great influence, which was strongly manifested in the betting ring, especially as the backers of the McDaniels colors had a good line through the victory of Willie Burke in the first race. The pools just before the race sold as follows:

Springbok, Katie Pease }	$1,250	$1,000	$1,300
Preakness	260	450	780
Wanderer	530	510	640
	$2,040	$1,960	$2,720

THE RACE.

When they appeared stripped for the contest they showed in splendid condition. They jogged down to the starting point, the three-quarter pole, and as the cry "They are off!" from a multitude of throats, announced the fall of the flag, Katie Pease immediately started out to make the running, followed by Wanderer in the second place, Preakness third, and Springbok in the rear, detailed to wait upon Preakness. In this position they came up the homestretch, and when they passed the stand Katie Pease was marking out the journey, three lengths in advance of Wanderer, who was six lengths ahead of Preakness, the latter being three lengths before Springbok. As they went round the turn, Preakness and Springbok fell ten lengths behind Wanderer, Katie kept the pace good and went past the quarter pole still three lengths in front of Wanderer, who was ten lengths before Preakness, while Springbok had moved up and was at the latter's tail. As they went along the backstretch Katie made the pace warmer and got further away from Wanderer, while Preakness, with Springbok behind him, began to lessen the daylight between him and the Western horse. Thus when they passed the half-mile pole Katie Pease was four lengths in advance of Wanderer, who was eight lengths ahead of Preakness, a half a length of daylight between the latter and Springbok. As they came round the lower turn Springbok was allowed his head a little, and Barbee, who was riding him, felt the position, and Springbok got his head at the saddle-girth of Preakness, while the pair rapidly closed on Wanderer, who was showing signs of tiring, for Katie Pease got further away from him. In this way they traveled past the three-quarter pole and up the homestretch. They were received with cheers as they passed the stand, with Katie six lengths in the van, Wanderer in the second place four lengths before Preakness, who was leading Springbok half a length. At the quarter pole again Katie Pease was still leading Wanderer four lengths, while the latter was five lengths ahead of Springbok, and Preakness now head and head. As they went along the backstretch the race began in earnest. Springbok gave Preakness the go-by and closed upon Wanderer. At the half-mile pole Katie was four lengths in front, Wanderer second, a length ahead of Springbok, and the latter the same distance before Preakness. When they came round the lower turn Barbee sent Springbok along and he was soon at the saddle-girth of Wanderer. A few yards further and he was half a length ahead of the latter and Preakness closing up. At the three-quarter pole Springbok headed Katie and then took the lead, while Preakness passed Wanderer and assumed the third place. Coming up the homestretch, Springbok came away so rapidly that he opened a great gap and won the race by fully eight lengths, in 4:11¾. There was a good struggle for second place between Katie Pease and Preakness, and it appeared as if the former had the best of it, but the judges decided in favor of the latter. Wanderer was four lengths behind. Thus McDaniels won the cup for the third time in succession.

SUMMARY.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, 108 pounds. Barbee	1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, 114 pounds. Heyward	2
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds. Clark	3
Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, 114 pounds	4

Time—4:11¾.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA CUP.

Year.	Winner.	Weight.	Age.	Subs.	St'ters.	Time.
1865	Kentucky	104	4	18	3	4:01½
1866	Kentucky	114	5	26	4	4:04
1867	Muggins	118	4	18	4	4:03
1868	Lancaster	114	4	20	4	4:14
1869	Bayonet	108	4	26	6	4:10
1870	Helmbold	108	4	18	5	4:03¾
1871	Longfellow	108	4	12	2	4:02¾
1872	Harry Bassett	108	4	12	2	3:59
1873	Joe Daniels	109	4	15	4	4:10¾
1874	Springbok	108	4	30	4	4:11¾

THE SELLING RACE.

The last, but by no means less notable, event of the day was the selling race for all ages, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which were entered Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, 102 pounds; August Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 99 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, 96 pounds; John H. Harbeck's b. h. Eolus, 6 years, 102 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Abd-el-Koree, 6 years, 102 pounds; and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, 93 pounds. All these being horses of recognized speed, especially with light weights, caused a consistent amount of interest, and proved the popularity of selling races, so far as giving the owners of stables the privilege of handicapping their own horses. The result was a surprise to the knowing ones, and the day terminated most disastrously for them, as Galway, who sold in the field, won the race in handsome style. The following are the figures:

Woodbine	$500	$760	$530
Eolus	520	705	470
Abd-el-Koree	360	470	300
Galway, Kadi, Shylock, }	350	355	200
Total	$1,730	$2,290	$1,500

THE RACE.

They were started in the shute, and when the flag fell Abd-el-Koree started off two lengths in the lead, Galway second, Eolus third, and the other three together. As they rushed down the shute, Galway went to the front, and set out to make merry work; Eolus followed him up, but Abd-el-Koree regained the second place soon. When they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole, Galway was leading the dance by a length, Abd-el-Koree second, the same distance in front of Eolus, who was two lengths in advance of Kadi and Shylock, who were together, while Woodbine brought up the rear. In this manner they ran round the lower turn into the homestretch, when the lot got closer together, and looked splendid, as they came up in a solid bunch, with Galway showing them the way. As they approached the stand, however, they became spread out, for the track was heavy, and Galway kept the pace t ring. When they passed the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of the race, Galway was a length and a half in advance of Eolus, who was a length in the lead of Abd-el-Koree, he being three lengths ahead of Kadi and Shylock, who were head and head, a length before Woodbine. Round the turn Galway increased his lead to two lengths, but the others remained in their same positions. They passed the quarter pole still without change, but when they began the journey down the backstretch Eolus began to move along, and reached the tail of Galway; but Abd-el-Koree now came, and before they had gone a hundred yards passed Eolus, who suddenly fell back, and gave way in his left fore leg, but gamely ran the race out. At the half-mile pole Galway led a length, Koree second, a length ahead of Eolus, who was two lengths before Kadi, he being two lengths in the van of Woodbine, while Shylock gave up the contest. As they came round the turn Galway and Koree ran away from the others, and had the race to themselves. Koree made an effort to head Galway and succeeded, but only for a moment, for the latter keeping up the tiring pace through the heavy going, came to the front again and led a length past the three-quarter pole into the homestretch. Defying every effort of Koree to catch him, he won the race amid great excitement in 3:17. He was two lengths ahead of Abd-el-Koree, and ten lengths behind came Woodbine, Kadi fourth, Shylock fifth, Eolus sixth, broken down.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600; selling race for all ages, one mile and three-quarters; horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000 allowed seven pounds; for $1,500 twelve pounds; for $1,000 fifteen pounds. If not to be sold to carry ten pounds extra.

Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord out of Maudina, 93 pounds	1
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Abd-el-Koree, 4 years, by Australian out of Rescue, 102 pounds	2
A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 5 years, by Censor or Kentucky out of imp. Fleur des Champs, 99 pounds	3
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington out of Katona, 96 pounds	4
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, by Lexington out of Edith, 102 pounds	5
Jno. H. Harbeck's b. h. Eolus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Fannie Washington, 102 pounds	6

Time—3:17.

The winner was bought after the race my Col. McDaniel for $1,500.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

A BRISK DAY'S TROTTING AND RUNNING YESTERDAY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—About 6,000 people were present at the races to-day. The sky became clouded before the first race was called, which made the day an excellent one for out-door sport. The first race was for 2:40 horses, in which were eleven starters, with Magnolia as the prime favorite and Nashville Girl the second choice. The race was won in the third, fourth, and fifth heats by Nashville Girl, Magnolia taking the second place, Lady Turpin third, and Lady Hays fourth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—2:40 class; purse $2,000; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth.

Nashville Girl	6	2	1	1	1
Magnolia	1	1	7	8	5
Lady Turpin	5	3	2	3	2
Lady Hays	4	8	4	2	3
Major Root	2	6	5	5	4
Tearaway	9	10	8	7	7
George Judd	10	11	3	4	6
Mambrino Kate	8	9	6	6	8
Frank	7	4	dis.		
Reserve	3	5	9	dr.	
Philadelphia Boy	11	dis.			

TIME.

	First Quarter.	Second.	Third.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:12	1:48½	2:27¾
Second heat	35½	1:10¾	1:46¾	2:26¼
Third heat	37	1:12	1:50	2:27½
Fourth heat	37½	1:14	1:51½	2:28½
Fifth heat	37	1:13½	1:50½	2:30½

At the end of the fourth heat of this race Nashville Girl sold in the pools 100 to 25 against the field.

The next race was for horses of the 2:26 class, with seven entries, and six starters, Joker being drawn. Mambrino Gift was the favorite at large odds before the race. At the close of the third heat she sold 100 to 70 against the field. The race was won in the first, second, and fourth heats by Fred Hooper, the Gift taking second, and Thomas L. Young third money.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $5,000; 2:26 class; $3,000 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third.

Fred Hooper	1	1	2	1
Membrino Gift	2	2	1	3
Thomas L. Young	5	5	3	2
Royal John	3	3	4	4
Barney Kelly	4	4	5	5
Grace	6	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile
First heat	35	1:10	1:47	2:23½
Second heat	35	1:11½	1:46¾	2:23
Third heat	37	1:12½	1:48½	2:26½
Fourth heat	36½	1:13½	1:50½	2:27½

The day closed with a running race, mile heats, three in five, seven entries, and six starters, Granger drawn. Lady Washington was selling as the favorite before the race, Spendthrift being regarded lame.

In the first heat all the horses got off well except Hartland, who was six or eight lengths behind. At the half mile the horses were close together, Spendthrift slightly ahead. On the back turn he increased his lead, and won the heat by four lengths—Boston, Lady Washington, Hartland, Port Leonard, and Planter in the order named.

There was a good send-off in the second heat, the horses keeping in a bunch till they reached the homestretch when Washington, Spendthrift, Boston, and Leonard made strong efforts for the lead, Boston winning by a neck, Spendthrift second, Washington a close third, with Leonard half a length behind, Hartland four lengths back, and Planter distanced. At the end of this heat Spendthrift was drawn on account of lameness. In the third heat the horses got a good send-off, and ran in a bunch around the entire track, coming down the homestretch under whip, Washington winning by half a length, Hartland second, Boston third, and Port Leonard fourth. Port Leonard and Hartland were now out of the race according to the rules, neither of them having taken a heat. This cut the field down to two, Boston and Lady Washington. In the fourth heat the horses lapped each other to the quarter-turn, when Boston apparently quit, the Lady coming in an easy winner, Boston barely saving his distance. This heat closed at 7:15 o'clock, and the judges decided to finish the race to-morrow.

SUMMARY.

Lady Washington	3	3	1	1
Tom Boston	2	1	3	2
Port Leonard	5	4	4	Out
Hartland	4	5	2	Out
Spendthrift	1	2	Drawn	
Planter	6	Distanced		

TIME.

	One-Quarter.	One-Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	25¾	51½	1:17	1:44½
Second heat	25½	51½	1:17¼	1:43¾
Third heat	23¾	51½	1:18	1:45
Fourth heat	25¼	51	1:19	1:47¼

In the pools to-night Red Cloud is selling the favorite, $40 to $50; Camors, $12 to $15, second choice; field, $18 to $25. The owner of Red Cloud states that the horse will be driven to win the race, in which case the fastest time of the meeting will probably be made.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE LATEST PHASES OF THE CASE.

FRANK MOULTON WANTED—THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY—MR. CARPENTER INVITED TO ATTEND.

If the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church examine half the people who claim to have in their possession facts of the utmost importance bearing on the scandal, the Summer days will have passed away and come again before an end is reached. By mail and telegraph from all parts of the country come letters and "statements" made by people who, while asserting a full knowledge of the facts, accompany their assertions with an expressed determination not to reveal what they know except in a court of law. On Monday last, as already announced, the committee resolved to invite Mr. Frank Moulton to come before them and testify. The following day a notice was sent to Mr. Moulton's house, but he had left town. Since that time every endeavor has been used by the committee to secure his attendance. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton, after the committee had resolved to take his testimony, inviting him to come forward and tell all he knew. It was confidently expected that Mr. Moulton would appear on Wednesday night and bring with him the originals of the letters which Tilton quoted in his statement. He did not appear, and the committee, fearing that the notices did not reach him, dispatched a messenger with instructions to see Mr. Moulton and place the summons in his hands. Mr. Beecher's friends claim that until Mr. Moulton has testified and produced the letters in his possession, Mr. Beecher cannot well go before the committee. It would be impossible for him or any man, they say, to know whether he had written letters which it is alleged were indited two years ago, without having an opportunity to examine them. During the first days of the investigation Mr. Beecher kept closely confined to his house, refusing to see any but his most intimate friends and those immediately concerned in his defense. On Wednesday he walked out in the evening, and yesterday he was about the streets during the day. About 6 o'clock last evening he was engaged in earnest conversation with the clerk of Plymouth Church, at the corner of Orange and Hicks streets. The latter, as might be expected, is the man outside the committee who is most thoroughly informed of all the facts connected with the case. The stenographer visits his house each night after the committee has adjourned, and by this means Mr. Beecher is enabled to know just what evidence has been produced for or against him. Speaking of Mr. Tilton's arrest yesterday, Mr. Shearman, the Clerk of Plymouth Church, said: "That is so absurd and preposterous it is not worth talking about. It will have to be abandoned. I remember a case of a young man who was an inveterate gambler, and who was victimizing his friends and ruining himself. His friends thought it would be a kindness to the young man to prosecute him and send him to State Prison. But the friends who had been made to suffer from his gambling propensities would not appear against him, and those who had him arrested had not been hurt by his mania. So the Magistrate would not entertain the case for an instant. No one except the District Attorney, or some one who had actually suffered and could make a complaint, could bring the case into court. Anybody cannot prosecute Tilton for libel. In a case where there is a common nuisance, any one who suffers can lodge a complaint and have it abated. The case will be abandoned or dismissed before Monday probably. Mr. Tilton is not insane, and the only alternative left me is to believe that he is a moral monster."

Gen. Tracy, when asked whether he thought the Tilton arrest would complicate the case or be helpful to Tilton, said: "Well, if a man is conducting a controversy I think it would be helpful to him if he had the privilege of conducting both sides of the case. That is Tilton's case."

A relative of Mr. Beecher's presents the case in the following light in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of last evening:

> Judging from my personal knowledge of certain persons involved, and from a careful study of the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton, I think a correct understanding of Mr. Beecher's apologetic letter may be arrived at.
>
> Let it be remembered that Mrs. Tilton made a confidant of Mrs. Beecher, relating all her sorrows and her husband's infidelity to his marriage vows and treatment of her; that from the presentations of his wife, and what he learned from Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher did advise a separation unless she thought she could reform him; that Mrs. Beecher, who is a very decided character, took the matter in hand, and through her instrumentality, and from information coming from her concerning Mr. Tilton, and the opinions of Mr. Beecher about the matter, Mr. Tilton was displaced from the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Daily Union*; that Mr. Tilton was highly indignant at his wife, who was called home from the country. His rage and abuse caused her sickness and a miscarriage. She wrote from her sick bed a note to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Moulton, seeking to reconcile matters. This note appears to have been lost. Overcome with grief and sorrow at the family rupture and disaster, Mr. Beecher spoke burning words of sorrow and contrition to Mr. Moulton. It was then dusk, and Mr. Moulton took down some of them to give to Mr. Tilton. In perfect trust and good faith Mr. Beecher signed his name without reading what had been taken down, some distance away from the close of the notes taken by Moulton, who took it to Mr. Tilton.
>
> Now, in view of the above facts, how easy of explanation is the apology.
>
> "MY DEAR FRIEND MOULTON: I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he would remember all the other hearts that would ache,"—that is, if Tilton's family were broken up by the divorce threatened against his wife, at that time a well-known fact. "I will not plead for myself. I even wish I were dead"—that is, in view of the hand he had in the matter, together with Mrs. Beecher in the Bowen difficulty, which seemed now about to result in the ruin of Mr. Tilton's family. "But others must live to suffer. I will die before any one else than myself shall be inculpated"—that is, his wife and Mrs. Tilton. "All my thoughts are running out toward my friends, and toward the poor child lying there, and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another"—that is the interference of Mrs. Beecher and himself which resulted in Mr. Tilton's deposition, the rupture in his family, and his dear friend's (Mrs. Tilton) sickness unto death. "Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."
>
> Now, in view of all the facts in this case, (says the relative of Mr. Beecher,) is there anything so very wonderful in the apology, except that it was more than the occasion called for? Yet let it be remembered that Mrs. Tilton was sick unto death, and that his heart bled for her and her threatened family, and that Mr. Beecher had set himself to bind up and heal the wounds of the broken family. And now we can understand another remarkable letter to Moulton designed to reconcile and heal the discord which threatened the ruin of a dearly loved family:
>
> "Many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and wisdom so to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappier creatures that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we thus united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that, by His kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case; but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I do not know that, even then, it would be best"—that is, in order that there may be no further complaints from Mrs. Tilton concerning her husband.
>
> In view of this Mr. Tilton wrote to Mr. Moulton:
>
> "MY DEAR FRIEND: In several conversations with you you have asked about my feelings toward Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project (by whomsoever proposed) for any exposure of his secret to the public, and (if I know myself at all) shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him, in similar circumstances, act toward me. I ought to add that your good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached."
>
> That the matter had to do with the Bowen trouble and not adultery, a vile lie afterward "trumped up," is evident from Mr. Tilton's own words in the cross-examination. He says, in referring to his meeting Mr. Beecher at the house of Mr. Moulton:
>
> "He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said that he hoped the communication which he had sent to me by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Mr. Moulton that he had done wrong, not so much as some others had, (referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade,) and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated."
>
> Let any one, (said the person aforesaid mentioned) read these letters in view of the real facts of the case, and of Theodore's own statement, and he will perceive that adultery had nothing to do with the matter. I have but a word to say in closing, regarding Mr. Moulton. He has declared to Mr. Halliday and others Mr. Beecher's innocence of any crime; and in his presence Mr. Halliday took down his affirmation in writing. "I know more of this matter than any other man, and I know that Mr. Beecher is innocent." This and a great many other expressions equally strong Mr. Halliday took down in writing, and they will appear in the evidence.
>
> Now, if Mr. Moulton, in order to shield Mr. Tilton, should not testify, or should testify to a lie—if any combination has been entered into between him and Mr. Tilton to ruin Mr. Beecher—he is the greater villain of the two; and though it would perhaps go hard with Mr. Beecher, yet I know that there is evidence to be produced that even Mr. Tilton and Moulton combined could not stand against. They would both be ruined together. Of course this does not pretend to be an explanation of the whole matter, but only of a few points from an outside view.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF FRANK MOULTON.

From a most reliable source it is ascertained that every effort is being made on the part of the Investigating Committee to obtain the testimony of Mr. Frank Moulton. A special messenger has been dispatched by the committee to serve a summons upon him. No information could be obtained at his residence as to his whereabouts. He had been reported at one time to be at Narragansett Pier, but that was ascertained to be incorrect. It was afterward rumored that he was at Wakefield, a small village in the southerly part of Rhode Island, and later still, that he was at or near Boston, but up to the present he has not been found. The committee state that he will be found if possible. An autograph letter has been addressed by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, requesting him to testify, and to produce before the committee all papers and letters in his possession. The absence of Mr. Moulton excites universal comment.

WHAT MR. BEECHER'S COUNSEL SAYS.

A TIMES reporter called on one of the counsel of Mr. Beecher, yesterday, and questioned him in reference to Mr. Beecher's defense. He declined to converse in reference to the case beyond remarking that he felt no uneasiness about Mr. Beecher, the whole truth should become known, which would be, he said, as soon as all the adverse testimony should have been given.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee met last evening at the residence of Mr. Storrs, Monroe place, at 8 o'clock, and remained in session for three hours. The members of the committee present were Mr. Sage, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Winslow Mr. White, and Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Claflin was absent. Gen. Tracy and Mr. Hill were present, and it is understood that important evidence was taken during the evening. Three witnesses were examined. The first witness was a middle-aged man, and his examination lasted about half an hour. A small-sized man next entered and gave his testimony, and at 9 o'clock Rev. Mr. Halliday escorted a lady to the hall door, who was received by Mr. Storrs and conducted before the committee. Her testimony was not concluded until 10 o'clock, when she was again escorted by Mr. Hill to the residence of Mr. Halliday. It was thought that this lady was Mrs. Tilton, but a member of the committee stated that it was not. The members of the committee remained in session from 10 to 11 o'clock, reviewing the evidence, and consulting as to the future mode of proceeding with the investigation. Gen. Tracy walked with Mr. Cleveland from the residence of Mr. Storrs down to Mr. Halliday's house. He stated that a messenger had been sent to Mr. Moulton, but that no reply had been yet received from him. Several other witnesses, he said, had been notified to appear before the Investigating Committee. From the nature of the statements made by Mr. Carpenter in connection with the case, he said the committee had decided to call upon him to give testimony. The session will be resumed this evening at the usual hour in the same place. As soon as Mr. Moulton comes forward to give his testimony, it is understood that the committee will hold sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening of each day, until all the evidence shall be taken in the case.

BASE-BALL.

The Flyaway and Chelsea Clubs played their second game for the amateur championship on the Union Grounds yesterday. As is usual in games between amateur clubs, considerable time was wasted in getting a suitable umpire, and it was almost 4 o'clock when play was called by Mr. Carroll, of Manhattan College. The contest opened favorably for the Flyaways, who in the first inning, by splendid batting, made and earned 2 runs, the Chelseas being unable to score. More good batting by Tracey and Loughlin gave the Flyaways another earned run in the second inning. In this inning the Chelseas scored 1. In the third inning the Chelseas, after having several lives given them, made 3 runs and tied the score. The Flyaways in the fourth inning got the hang of Rule's swift delivery and knocked the ball all over the field, their last man not being disposed of before 8 runs, 7 of them earned, had been added to their score. In this inning the Chelseas were for the second time "whitewashed." From this point out the result of the game was never in doubt, as the Flyaways increased their lead and won easily by a score of 24 to 8. Geer and Antoine led in the field for the Flyaways, and Tracey led at the bat. For the Chelseas, Cassidy, Horrigan, and West played their positions finely; the former also led at the bat. The umpiring was excellent. The appended score gives further particulars:

FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CHELSEA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Loughlin, 2d b.	3	4	6	3	McCormack, c. f.	1	1	1	0
McGee, c. f.	5	4	0	0	West, 2d b.	2	0	5	2
Geer, s. s.	2	5	2	3	Metcalf, s. s.	0	1	1	2
Shandley, r. f.	1	3	0	0	Cassidy, r. f.	3	2	0	0
Antoine, 1st b.	2	3	12	1	Rule, p.	0	1	0	3
McGlynn, c.	1	3	4	1	Harrigan, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Tracey, l. f.	3	5	0	0	Devyr, 3d b.	0	0	2	1
Mack, 3d b.	3	3	2	4	Dodge, 1st b.	0	0	9	0
Purroy, p.	4	4	1	6	Roche, c.	2	0	5	3
Total	24	34	27	18	Total	8	5	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Flyaway	2	1	1	8	1	2	0	2	7—24
Chelsea	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	2—8

Runs earned—Flyaway, 16; Chelsea, 2.
Bases on errors—Flyaway, 5; Chelsea, 6.
Home runs—Flyaway, 3; Chelsea, 0.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Carroll, of Manhattan College.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund desire to acknowledge the following additional contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$5,779 38
Proceeds of Children's Fair at Glen Cove, Long Island, (per TIMES)	100 00
C. E. R.	50 00
Edward S. Stokes	50 00
H. H. Cammann	25 00
J. E. McE	25 00
A Friend, (Southport, Conn.,) per Theodore Roosevelt	25 00
Harrie and Charlie, (per TIMES)	25 00
Mrs Robert Colgate, Jr.	25 00
D. B. Eaton, (per TIMES)	20 00
A. W. C.	20 00
A. S. Eaton, (per TIMES)	10 00
Rebel, (per TIMES)	10 00
Virginia C. Sears, (per *Herald*)	10 00
M. L. D.	10 00
A. F. C.	10 00
J. K. G. and W.	10 00
Collection at College Point, Long Island	6 00
M. J. A., per *Herald*	5 00
A. M. A., per *Herald*	5 00
M. F. T.	5 00
Union contribution	2 50
Anonymous, per *Herald*	2 00
E. H. C., Clifton, Staten Island, per *Herald*	2 00
Markley	1 00
Anonymous, per *Herald*	1 00
B. T. C., per *Herald*	75
S. W. Yonkers, N. Y., per *Herald*	50
Total	$6,235 13
Expenses five excursions	3,526 42
Balance on hand	$2,708 71

Subscriptions to the fund are solicited, and may be forwarded to W. Butler Duncan, No. 11 Nassau street; Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip; Theodore Roosevelt, No. 92 Maiden lane; George H. Brodhead, New-York Stock Exchange, and Edward King, No. 73 Broadway.

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The best "ELASTIC TRUSS," warranted. The best is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Remains Longest in Effect.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Enlarged joints of the feet or hands, bunions, tumors, felons, sore throat. Cure guaranteed. WILLIAM. M. GILES' Liniment, IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is the only genuine insect powder imported to America; look out for imitations.

Tourists Should Obtain Landborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Somers, N. Y., Wednesday, July 29, HORACE BAILEY, aged 84.
Funeral services at the residence of his son, William Bailey, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Purdy's on arrival of 8:30 A. M. train from 42d st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—July 29, at her residence, in New-Haven, Conn., in the 79th year of her age, EMILY PERKINS, widow of Hon. Roger S. Baldwin.
Funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

BARTON.—In Clinton, N. Y., Monday, July 27, after a short illness, Mrs. SUSAN D. BARTON, wife of Rev. John Barton, aged 66 years.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—At Norwalk, July 30, ANNIE GERTRUDE, daughter of Albert and Ellen Anne De La Montagnie, aged 2 years 5 months.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence No. 142 East 18th st., Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.

FORBES-QUICK.—On Thursday, 30th, Mrs. SUSAN FORBES-QUICK, in the 66th year of her age.
Funeral on Saturday 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Sterling, No. 127 East 124th st. Interment at Union Cemetery.

GEROW.—On Wednesday, July 29, FRED F., only child of Julius F. and Mary V. Gerow.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

GIBSON.—At Montrose, on the Hudson, on Tuesday, July 28, CATHARINE, wife of James R. Gibson, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral on Friday, July 31, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Montrose Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. Returning train leaves Montrose at 2:36 P. M.

HALPINE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 29, MARIE (MINNIE) MARGUERITE HUNTER, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Chas. G and Margaret G. Halpine.
Funeral will take place on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 812 Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.
☞ Washington papers please copy.

JONES.—At Ascott, England, on Friday, July 24, LEWIS C. JONES, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, July 29, ALMIRA B., wife of Capt. Wm. W. Lawrence and daughter of the late Christian Stamler, in the 54th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 563 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

LOTT.—At Flatlands, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 29, MARIA EMMANS, wife of Peter Lott, in the 64th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Friday, 31st, at 2:30 o'clock.

PRENTICE.—On Wednesday morning, July 29, GEORGE, youngest son of Robert and Catharine Prentice, in the 12th year of his age.
Friends and relatives of the family, also members of Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, July 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of deceased's parents, No. 85 8th av.

RADLEY.—On the 29th inst., at his residence, 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., GEORGE M. RADLEY, formerly of New-York City.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SHEPPERD.—At West Farms, Thursday, 30th inst., MARGARET REBECCA, youngest daughter of Robert and Ann Shepperd, in her 31st year.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
CAPTAIN TYSON'S
ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

ARCTIC EXPERIENCES. Containing Capt. George E. Tyson's Wonderful Drift on the Ice-Floe, a History of the Polaris Expedition, the Cruise of the Tigress, and Rescue of the Polaris Survivors. To which is added a General Arctic Chronology. Edited by E. VALE BLAKE. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $4.

"The story of the unfortunate Polaris expedition into the Arctic regions, the sad death of Capt. Hall, and the marvelous drift of Capt. Tyson and his party on the ice-raft are still fresh in the public mind; but every reader who feels an interest in heroic adventure will welcome the succinct and well-arranged narrative in which the tale is retold. The editor's aim was to present, in popular form, the entire history of the expedition, with all its remarkable episodes; to give the results achieved, and also to point out, with entire impartiality, the causes that impaired its efficiency. The task has been admirably performed. Beginning with a brief but clear summary of previous expeditions, which places the reader in a position to understand fully what Capt. Hall desired to accomplish, the editor passes to the story of the Polaris, and gives it with a fullness of detail and clearness of method that leave nothing to be desired. Biographical sketches of the leading men of the expedition, a summary of its scientific results, and a carefully-prepared chronology of Arctic explorations add greatly to the interest and value of the work. The volume is embellished with portraits and views of Arctic scenery, and other illustrations."

II.
POPULAR EDITION
OF
MY MOTHER AND I.

MY MOTHER AND I. A Love Story. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. With Characteristic Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

One of her simple stories; so pure, quiet, freed from the bustling incidents which make up the girl-life of our day, that it is like a waft of fresh air through a heated, flower-laden conservatory.—*New-York World.*

Is one of the sweetest and most touching of tales, told by a sweet and simple girl, who loves her mother with a single love than which she knows no stronger until touched by the master passion itself. The beauty of the story is in its tone so quiet, so lovely, so pathetic; and its sad yet beautiful ending comes like the sweet cadence of a minor strain. * * * The book is of a singular and pure delight.—*New-York Evening Mail.*

III.
THE BEST OF HUSBANDS.

THE BEST OF HUSBANDS. A Novel. By JAMES PAYN, author of "Found Dead," "Cecil's Tryst," "Bred in the Bone," "Won—Not Wooed," "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Carlyon's Year," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"The novels of Mr. James Payn have won a strong hold upon the reading public of England and America. They are distinguished by a singular tact in construction and skill in the delineation and development of character. The present story, without verging on sensationalism, is full of incident and dramatic situations, worked into a narrative of great power and romantic interest."

IV.
WILKIE COLLINS'
ANTONINA.

ANTONINA. A Novel. By WILKIE COLLINS. With an illustration. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. Uniform with Harper's Library Edition of Wilkie Collins' Novels.

Now Ready:

ARMADALE.
BASIL.
HIDE-AND-SEEK.
MAN AND WIFE.
NO NAME.
THE DEAD SECRET.
POOR MISS FINCH.
THE MOONSTONE.
THE NEW MAGDALEN.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
QUEEN OF HEARTS.
MY MISCELLANIES.
ANTONINA.

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OUT.

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BEECHER-TILTON CASE,
in large pamphlet.

Portraits of Mrs. Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher, and Theodore Tilton.

For sale by the American News Company, New-York, and all new-dealers. Price 50 cents.

MORFORD'S AMERICAN TRAVELER.
Publication of third number will be deferred until September, owing to the sudden call of Mr. Morford to Europe. In September great novel, ENGLISH BLONDE will be continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. JOHN STUART, OF NEWPORT, ME., in his book of "incidents," says:
I did not believe that Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines would cure consumption until I had taken three bottles each of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC. I was induced to do so by two others—Mr. George Ordway and Mr. Edgar Power, of Newport, Me.—both of whom, so their physicians and friends say, had consumption and were cured.

But to my own case. I had for over a year a distressing, dry, harsh cough, pronounced consumption. I became discouraged, lost in weight thirty or forty pounds, had no appetite, and had taken all kinds of medicines, excepting Dr. SCHENCK'S, without deriving any benefit. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS seemed to hit my case exactly. I thought I would try one package of each, and, as it seemed to relieve me, concluded to try again, and I know full well that it did all that was claimed for it. My cough did not stop immediately, but I raised freely. My appetite increased, as did my weight, and now, so far as consumption is concerned, I am a well man.

For the sake of humanity, I say to all who are in the condition I was, don't give up until you have tried SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. JOHN STUART.
NEWPORT, Me., 1874.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the Author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Newman's Hall, No. 475 9th av., on FRIDAY, 8 P. M., to take action on the proposed amendments. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
THOMAS STEWART, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	59	Spirits Turp., bbls.	130
Bees-wax, pks	1	Resin, bbls	564
Cotton, bales	626	Pork, pks	2
Copper, bbls	388	Beef, pks	100
Copper, cakes	163	Cut-meats, pks	40
Eggs, bbls	1,055	Grease, pks	23
Flour, bbls	6,636	Lard, pks	785
Wheat, bushels	83,770	Lard, kegs	30
Corn, bushels	402,856	Butter, pks	2,983
Oats, bushels	15,375	Cheese, pks	19,996
Malt, bushels	2,700	Tallow, pks	20
Barley, bushels	800	Rice, pks	173
Corn-meal, bbls	193	Starch, bxs	1,690
Hemp, bales	8	Tobacco, hhds	300
Hops, bales	102	Tobacco, bxs., &c.	624
Hides, No.	191	Whisky, bbls	491
Hides, bales	53	Wool, bales	324
Leather, sides	2,200		

BRICKS—There has been a rather slow trade reported in most descriptions of stock since our last within the previous range.

CANDLES—Have been rather sparingly sought after since our last, with Adamantine at 13c.@18c.; Parafine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COCOA—Has been in limited request since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted nominally steady, but has been inactive, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices; 2,315 bags by the Merrimack sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 92,745 bags, and at the outports, 43,082 bags, with 36,200 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been slow of sale, within the former nominal range. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 4,039 mats Singapore, 11,728 bags Maracaibo, 5,342 bags Laguayra, 1,411 bags Savanilla, 441 bags Costa Rica, 384 bags Ceylon, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 500 bags St. Domingo shipped to Hamburg from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands, to-day, was 39,155 bags, and 22,895 mats, including 18,300 mats and 500 bags Java, 4,595 mats Singapore, 13,777 bags Costa Rica, 5,791 bags Jamaica, 4,828 bags Mexican, 4,798 bags Laguayra, 4,033 bags Savanilla, 3,544 bags Ceylon, 1,444 bags Porto Rico, and 440 bags Maracaibo. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been rather more inquiry noted for early delivery, chiefly for spinning, on the basis of former quotations. Sales 1,332 bales, including 1,252 bales to spinners and 80 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a moderately active business opening at an advance of 1-16c. ℔ lb., but closing lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on last evening, and 11,500 bales to-day,) and 2,000 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; September, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; October, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; November, 16 13-32c.@16 17-16c.; December, 16 13-32c@16 7-16c. ℔ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 626 bales, including 323 bales from Savannah, and 303 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,154 bales, and thus far this week 3,799 bales, against 4,754 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,752,122 bales, against 3,548,586 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 4,308 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 102,820 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 179,699 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in better supply and less request, within the reduced range of 18c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 19c.@21c. for fair to prime.

FISH—A very good inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with prices quoted rather stronger. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$18; No. 2 at $10@$12; No. 3 at $8@$10 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally in very moderate request, with prices of most kinds quoted weak. Rather more export demand has been noted, mostly for shipping Extras available within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for ordinary to very good lines, and 5,900 bbls. have been reported sold, including very good Extra State at $5 70 ℔ bbl., delivered. Low grade Western Extras have been in some instances pressed on the market. The home trade dealings have been confined to job lots, to meet urgent wants. The sales since our last have been 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 55@$4 35; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 55@$5 70; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 35@$5 90, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 60@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been in limited demand and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 640 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl. Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet but steady. We quote at $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed, and generally quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, and a very limited demand for shipment, as well as for milling purposes. Holders of really prime stock, however, have been unwilling to make important concessions. There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Winter Wheat at about previous prices, chiefly for new Red Western, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 37 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 33@$1 34 for Minnesota stock; $1 32@$1 34 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car-lots, with $1 32 bid, and $1 34@$1 35 asked for boat-loads, $1 26@1 28 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car-stock; $1 21@1 35 for ungraded Spring; $1 32 for new Amber Kentucky; $1 50 for new White do.; $1 32 for new Red Western, mostly Ohio, for export; $1 27@$1 32 for old Red and Amber Western, odd lots....Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, on a moderate trade, partly for export; closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 79¼c.@80c. for fair to choice, afloat; 80c. for choice, in store; and 79c. for fair, in store; quoted at the close at 80c. for strictly prime, afloat; 78c.@78½c. for poor do.; 80c.@81c. for Yellow Western; and 90c. for White Western....Rye dull and somewhat nominal within the range of 95c.@$1 05 for new Pennsylvania, Jersey, and State....Barley and Barley Malt quiet and irregular in price....Oats have been advanced fully 15c. a bushel on Mixed, and 10c.@12c. a bushel on White Western, on a very urgent inquiry, chiefly on trade account, though partly on speculation. The offerings have been unusually limited. The bulk of the available supply of Western is controlled by a single firm, representing Western interests. The reports from the interior are of extreme scarcity of old stock, giving little promise of important additions to the supply here before the new crop begins to arrive with freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels, at 90c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly afloat; and 90c. for White do., in store. No important offerings of State reported, and values nominal....Feed more actively sought after, and quoted at $21@$33, with some holders claiming up to $35, for the best qualities, in view of the firmness in Corn, and the usual buoyancy in Oats.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic, further sales of 1,000 rolls here on private terms; and 100 rolls at Boston at 13c.; market strong, but otherwise tamer.

HARDWARE—Trade shows but little animation as yet; values, however, are quoted firm. The Fall season is looked forward to with much confidence.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately active, since our last, with shipping stock, poor to strictly prime, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ℔ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@75c. Straw has been in demand, with Oat within the range of 75c.@90c., and Rye at 40c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 550 bales low grade reported sold at 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency; market quiet, but quoted about steady, as in our last.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A moderate business is in progress in leading kinds of stock, prices of which rule about steady, as last quoted.

MOLASSES—The market has been firm but inactive. The restricted offerings of desirable grades, and the confident views of holders operating against free dealings. The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 5,695 hhds. foreign and 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do., at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 46c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—Are selling quite moderately, mostly in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $5 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ℔ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand at about previous prices. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at $2 22½, and 200 bbls. No. 2, at $2 35 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $2 70@$3; City Pitch at $2 62½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull and easier in price, merchantable quoted at 34½c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet to-day, on the basis of 5c., in bulk....Refined has been more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., early delivery, at 11¾c.; 6,000 bbls., first ten days in August, at 11⅝c.; and 7,000 bbls., first half of August, at 11⅝c.@11⅞c., chiefly at 11¾c. And at Philadelphia, 9,000 bbls., first half of August, at 11⅝c. ℔ gallon.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@17c.; Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7½c.@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but at irregular prices, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 970 bbls. Western Mess, at $21 75@$22 12½, closing at $22@$22 12½ for job lots; 100 bbls. Rumps at $18 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50, and Extra Prime wholly nominal. And for forward delivery of Western Mess 1,500 bbls., August options, at $21 75@$21 90; 1,000 bbls., buyer first half of August, at $22 12½c., and 3,250 bbls., various September options, at $22@$22 15....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb....Cut Meats very firm, with a good jobbing demand noted. Sales 25,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 11c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies, 13 lbs., at 11c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 15c.; 800 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.—subsequently quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.—and 500 Smoked Hams at 16½c.... Bacon scarce and firm, but dull. Sales 65 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c. ℔ lb....Lard has been quoted much stronger in price, but has been quiet for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. Western Steam, fair to choice, at 12⅝c.@13⅛c., with prime quoted at the close at 13c.; 225 tcs. City at 12⅞c.@13c., and small lots of refined within the range of 13⅝c.@13⅝c. ℔ lb. For forward delivery a brisk business has been reported at advanced prices, closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 13c., closing with 13c. bid, and 13⅛c. asked; 5,250 tcs. do., September, at 13 3-16c.@13⅜c., closing at 13 5-16c., and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10⅛c....Beef quiet but steady. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ℔ tierce. Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $27 for best Summer-cured Western, the latter attracting most attention....A very moderate trade has been reported in Butter at about previous rates. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been less active and rather less firm. Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13c., chiefly at 11½c.@12¾c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 7c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The inquiry for most kinds has been fair and values have been very well supported. Carolina quoted at $7 62½@$9 25 for common to very choice. Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 28,400 bags.

SALT—Has been in good request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected yet held rather firmly, at 5¾c.@5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,500 bags by Pallawan, May shipments, reported sold at $2 37½, gold; market steady, but otherwise dull.

SPICES—Most kinds of stock are attracting more attention, and are held with increasing firmness. Mace quoted at $1 17@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 44½c.@46c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—A brisk business has been reported in Raw, for refining purposes, at a further improvement of 1-16c. ℔ lb., closing firmly, on restricted offerings. Sales, to-day, 5,181 hhds. and 1,431 bxs., including 4,900 fair to good refining Cuba, at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; 281 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9⅛c., Clayed at 8⅝c., and common Molasses stock at 7 3-16c. ℔ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been quite active, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since July 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado
Stock July 1, 1874	155,144	93,418	175,373	1,468
Receipts since	39,392	32,454	78,795	118
Total	194,546	125,872	254,168	1,586
Sales since	43,814	16,264	60,158	609
Stock July 30, 1874	150,782	109,608	194,010	977
Stock Aug. 1, 1873	103,681	48,204	215,588	8,358

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 290,000 lbs. common to strictly choice at 7½c.@8 1-16c. ℔ lb.; market firm. Stearine held higher, but quiet; best City, 15¾c.@16c.; Western, 15¼c.@15½c.

WHISKY—Very quiet; held at $1 04½@$1 05, generally at $1 05 ℔ gallon. No transactions reported. Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A limited movement has been reported in most lines since our last, with the advantage, on berth freights, in favor of shippers. Offerings of Breadstuffs much lighter; of Provisions and Tobacco, also restricted; and of Cotton, unimportant. The chartering business has been comparatively tame; Grain vessels have been in slack demand. Tonnage for the Petroleum trade less sought after. Rates without further change of moment....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.; 16,000 bushels do., at 6¼d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; 130 pks. Butter and 650 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s.; 19,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s.@45s. ℔ ton; 1,000 Oars at ¾d....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ℔ standard bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; and 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ℔ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn reported at 8d. ℔ bushel.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig, 369 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter; a Russian bark, 581 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or 5s. 9d. to the Baltic; and a British bark, 1,380 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d., with option of Bordeaux at 5s.; and an American bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 9d., with privilege of Bordeaux....For Bremen, a British steam-ship, 1,162 tons, hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter, with option of Hamburg....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon on private terms; and 50 cases Tobacco at 25s. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 23,000 bushels Corn at equal to 11d. ℔ bushel; 1,500 pks. Provisions, chiefly Lard, part at 32s. 6d.; 200 pks. Tobacco and 2,850 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also a British steam-ship, 819 tons, hence with about 7,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 5s. 9d. ℔ quarter....For Rotterdam, by sail, 50 tons Measurement Goods on private terms. ....For Genoa, a German ship, 710 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 30, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick store and lot, 15 by 51.10 by 15.4 by 52.10, known as No. 34 John street, south side, 22 feet east of Nassau street, to John Borland, for $15,200.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the foreclosure sale of the plot of nine lots situate on Inwood avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to Aug. 13.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lot of land on Gerard avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for one month.

The foreclosure sale noted to be held at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of property on the south-west corner of Flatbush avenue and Johnson avenue, East New-York, Long Island, was estopped by a settlement of the case by the parties to the litigation.

Lespinasse & Friedman adjourned on account of rain the auction sale of building lots at Elizabeth, N. J., to Aug. 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay, administrator's sale of the three-story brick house and lot, 19.7 by 78, No. 92 Lexington avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 30.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 5-story brick building, covering entire lot, 15 x52.10x15.4x51.10, No. 34 John st., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Nassau st. ... $15,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 29.

Division st., No. 113, s. s., 20x63.6	$20,425
Division st., s. s., 317.5 ft. e of Catharine st., 25x69.3	22,000
Grand st., No. 512, n. e. s., 87.4 ft. s. e. of Sheriff st., 13.8x100	22,500
Prospect place, w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.7 x54.8	20,000
3d st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Millard av., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights	550
17th st., n. s., 74.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 25.3x47	1,178
28th st., n. s., 222.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.10x 98.9	28,000
32d st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9	14,250
43d st., n. s., 125.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 7x102x24x 100.4	1,250
82d st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.5x 102.2	4,850
140th st., s. s., 528.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 84 to Willis av.x75, Morrisania	5,175
Cortlandt av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Findlay st., 50x 100, Melrose	6,800
Willis av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 146th st., 25x106; 146th st., s. s., 147 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; Willis av., s. w. corner of 146th st., 25x106	15,000
2d av., lots Nos. 113 and 114, parcel 10, map No. 339, lot Woodlawn Heights, 40x100	700
5th av., s. e. corner of 91st st., 100.8x125	175,000
Same property	180,000
10th av., e. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 125th st., 50.5x100	5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 140, basement, &c., 5¾ years, per year	$1,600
30th st., No. 20, East, 5 years, 2 years per year, $2,900, 3 years per year	3,000
54th st., Nos. 307 and 309 East, stables, &c., 3 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn; applications will be answered, whether entertained or declined, within four days. Address E. F. S., Post Office, in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER FOR SALE. —Twenty-eight lots on Brooklyn shore, thirty to fifty feet water; wharves and ground in good condition. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Colyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,

REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,

No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY.

THE SEA ISLAND HOTEL,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina, in bankruptcy, in the matter of M. M. KINGMAN, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874, the real and personal property known as the SEA ISLAND HOTEL, situated in the town of Beaufort, S. C. This hotel is widely and favorably known as a Winter resort for northern travel. It has besides a large local and transient patronage, being at the terminus of the Port Royal Railroad, and in close connection with Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston.

The main building has a front of 100 feet on Beaufort River, with a view of Port Royal Bay and the Sea Islands; a depth of 135 feet; the salt water comes within thirty yards of the door; it is three stories high, has thirty-four bedrooms, averaging 15x17 feet each, with lofty ceilings and large windows; a dining-room 35x70; parlors, wide halls, baths, enunciator, barber shop, billiard-room, telegraph office, stables, barns, and other out-buildings; splendid range in kitchen, &c.; the house is well furnished throughout; linen, towelling, bedding, blankets, crockery, cutlery, &c., which will be sold separately, in sets or in bulk.

Offers at private sale may be sent to the assignee until day of sale. JAMES G. THOMPSON, Assignee.

BEAUFORT, S. C. jy31-1aw3wF

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.— This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.

Apply to Messrs. J. S. GITTINGS & CO., Bankers, Baltimore.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

STUART'S BUILDING, UPPER LOFTS TO LET. —Seven upper lofts of building, south-east corner Greenwich and Reade sts.; 84x100 feet each; entrance on Reade st.; 30 feet front; includes first and second stories; basement and vault. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
B. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ALL OWNERS OF RAILROAD BONDS should read HASSLER & CO.'S WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT. No. 187 ready THIS MORNING. Single copies 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 27, 1874.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BONDS of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company will be registered and released from registry at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON, Committee.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

ARE YOU INSURED?
Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.
Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION,
No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, 29TH JULY, 1874.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION will pay the interest on the outstanding scrip issued by P. R. Leigh, Agent of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, for Deferred Interest prior to 1871. The Consolidated Gold Bonds will be paid to holders of this scrip on presentation in sums of $1,000 at the office of the Southern Railroad Association, No. 20 Nassau st., and certificates for fractional portions, when presented in sums amounting to $1,000, will be funded in the Consolidated Gold Bonds.
J. M. C. RODNEY, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 NASSAU ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company maturing 1st August next will be paid on and after that date, by the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, at their office, No. 20 Nassau st.
H. S. McCOMB, President.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, ON BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company and of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid at the agency of this Company, No. 120 Broadway.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE L. C. & S. W. R'WAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE INTEREST CERtificates of the Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western Railway Company, due August 1, 1874, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.
WM. H. BROWN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.
HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, will be purchased at par, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus......$297,277 26
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
B. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Having been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (chartered by Congress,) for the purpose of closing said institution, we request depositors in the New-York Branch to present their pass-books to us at the Banking-house, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York, as early as practicable, that the accounts may be verified.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPH MANZBACH, MARY CAMPBELL, AND JOHN WINTERS, may hear of something to their advantage by sending their addresses to CONRAD OSTER, White Plains Road, corner Stevens av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of the sixth (6th) of August, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 20.
HAY AND STRAW, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best hay, loose, per ton.
Brooklyn, 90 tons (2,240 pounds) first quality loose timothy hay, per ton.
Philadelphia, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
Washington, 36 tons (2,240 pounds) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.
Norfolk, 76 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.
Pensacola, 20 tons (2,240 pounds) best timothy and clover hay, per ton.
Deliveries to be made monthly as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 27.
ANTHRACITE COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove size, per ton.
Boston, 900 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Boston, 75 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, egg size, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, nut size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, screened for steam boilers, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, egg size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, stove size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, nut size, per ton.
Philadelphia, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.
League Island, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.
Washington, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove coal, per ton.
Norfolk, 120 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite, stove size, per ton.
Pensacola, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 29.
BITUMINOUS COAL, 1874-'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal for smith's use, per ton.
Kittery, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) English cannel coal, per ton.
Boston, 50 tons, (2,240 pounds) Lump Cumberland coal for blacksmith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) broad-top coal, run of the mines, best quality for smith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best Linsahall cannel coal for fire-engines, per ton.
Washington, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, average run of mines, per ton.
Norfolk, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, run of the mines, per ton.
Pensacola, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bond and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
C. R. P. RODGERS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 22, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 10 A. M., on the 22d day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3. Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
4. Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.
5. Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
For rip-rap granite:
1. Break-water at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Break-water at Block Island, Rhode Island.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.
For removing bowlders, Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the works, and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of August, 1874, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging, about 110,000 to 133,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts.

For information, apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3¼ by 5 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅝ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅝ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅞ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅞ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅛ by 9⅛ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1.—Size, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3⅞ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4⅜ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and bear such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made of the best quality of paper, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch in width the entire length; the wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders must be aware that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering and packing of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,988,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,032,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,108,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	613,250
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,627,250
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	24,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,350
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement; in accordance with the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that the bidder and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in said contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof. If the contractor shall fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become insolvent, [illegible] of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require new and sufficient sureties, subject to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, at the option of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extension.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper, the style of the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers attached, and the specimen must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

PAVING WORTH ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 5, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M., of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for supplying all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or so much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 50 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the samples furnished by the Secretary of State; and 300 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:
100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
20 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bond paper, No. 21, 17x28 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,500 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; and delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:
115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 13x16 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per sample, and to be ruled, if so required.)
50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manilla wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
25 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 24 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
25 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
3 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red lead pencils.
25 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
3 dozen inkstands.
15 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
10 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
25 gross pens.
10 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
25 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen sealing wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than ten per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, nor higher than the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making such bid will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor, when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been approved by the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been opened and considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW, Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1874.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, the following named vessels:

At the United States Navy-yard, Boston, on Saturday, the 29th of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the iron-clad, single turret screw vessels SHAWNEE and WASSUC, each of 483 tons measurement.

At the United States Naval Station, League Island, on Saturday, the 5th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the iron-clad vessel YAZOO, of 483 tons measurement.

At the United States Naval Station, New-Orleans, on Saturday, the 12th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the iron-clad, single turret screw vessels ETLAH, IRIS, KLAMATH, UMPQUA, and YUMA, each of 483 tons measurement; the iron-clad screw vessels KEWAYDIN and WINNEBAGO, each of 970 tons measurement, and the iron-clad screw vessel CHICKASAW, of 450 tons measurement.

The vessels can be offered as they lie, and may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Yard or Station where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money for each vessel must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance must be paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessel to be removed within three weeks from the date of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels, or either of them, from sale, and also the right to reject any bid that may be considered inadequate.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 104 STATE ST.,
NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 A. M. on the 26th day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at
1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

TO LET—A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD SET OF bedroom furniture to party [illegible]. Address Y., Box No. 639 Post Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Saturday...Aug. 1 | Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day..Aug. 5 | Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8 | Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12 | Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Halland..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Sumont..........Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Aug. 11.
HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Aug. 25.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain..........Aug. 15, ——
Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M. | Canada..........Aug. 22, ——

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Summer..........Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and all manner of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Aug. 1.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........——
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 30th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 1st 10:00 A. M.	Friday, 31st.......7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 2d........8:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 1st.....5:00 P. M.
	Sunday, 2d........5:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 28th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 30th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 31st....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 30th...3:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 1st...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 31st.....4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

CAMP MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER Seawanhaka, from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning next morning. Fare 40 cents each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 2. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

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The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

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MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

$2 50 WRITING LESSONS.—YOUNG MEN and boys qualified for business; backward persons privately advanced; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway and 6th av.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA NEUFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls, Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

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A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to teach English branches and German, either in a school or as governess. Address JOHN CALLISTER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESS desires a position in a school or family; German, French, and Italian, as well as English branches taught. Address or call on Mme. M., 67 West 35th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers,* including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: *Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
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No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

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STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.—$2 PER DAY AND $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 26 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Second floor and other rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board. References required.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Room on first floor, with private bath; also, other rooms, without board; references.

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BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

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Garden City Hotel,

Garden City, Long Island,

Will open for the reception of guests
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

This Hotel is handsomely located *in the centre of a large Park,* and is elegantly furnished and fitted throughout WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class City Hotel. **Under experienced and superior management**—*no pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of guests.*

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
Favorable terms made to families by the season.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

N. B.—Garden City is within forty minutes of Hunter's Point, via Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, connecting with Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries. Ten trains daily each way, and convenient by rail to the Summer resorts of Rockaway, Babylon, and Fire Island.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

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NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

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GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

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Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

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Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

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LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

LEBANON COTTAGE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, facing Newburg.—Bay, mountain, and water scenery combined; no mosquitoes or chills; few rooms with good board; on high ground; terms low. Particulars at No. 43 West 15th st.

PALISADE HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TWO minutes' walk from depot; five parlors and bedroom to let, including good board; $20 per week for two persons. Address as above.

BOARD AT PANIC PRICES.—LINNWOOD House on Palisades, between Englewood and Fort Lee. Circulars, &c., at HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

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GENEROUS BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove: cool, airy, rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, all fresh; piano; terms $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill; three hours' drive. For particulars inquire of Dr. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., or address J. BATES, Cooksburg. Refers to C. Elkins, of Harper & Brothers.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN secure elegant rooms, with generous board, at one of the most beautiful places in Tarrytown. Address Lock Box Y.

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TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874, CHECK drawn by Baldwin & Kimball, No. 11,744 for $7,237 50, on Union National Bank, to order of C. W. Ellis & Co. All banks are hereby notified that payment thereof is stopped.

BALDWIN & KIMBALL, No. 16 Wall st.

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PARTNER WANTED, WITH SUFFICIENT CAPITAL to establish business, with two of the best ever invented self-binders for music and newspapers; patented lately. Address H. A. B., partner, Box No. 123 Times Office.

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P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY, POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREAT COMBINATION IN NEW-YORK
OPENS IN BOSTON, AUG. 3.
EVERY FEATURE
OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON REPRODUCED.
THIS CLOSING WEEK!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
ALL THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ALL THE DARING JOCKEY RACES.
ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.
ALL THE LILIPUTIAN RACES.
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMAL RACES.
ALL THE GREAT GYMNASTIC ACTS
AND
DONNYBROOK FAIR
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
Mlle. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
ON HER VELOCIPEDE, ON THE HIGH WIRE.
GRAND MENAGERIE
OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.
PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.
Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S
CLOSING BALLOON ASCENSION

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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl for up-stairs work or waiting; willing to do general work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and a plain cook; willing to be instructed and do her best to retain a place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Scotch Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is an excellent waitress, and understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a Swedish girl; smart, bright, and active; understands waiting and chamber-work thoroughly; is not afraid of work; can do sewing; speaks good English; best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable French girl, who speaks English fluently, as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young German girl, (speaks English perfectly,) as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 300 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR House-work.—In a private family, by a very neat, competent, and obliging girl, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charge.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; is a capable, economical and respectful servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, NEAT French person, not speaking much English, as cook; is a thorough family cook; good pastry maker, and will assist with the coarse washing; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH woman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN, HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, and most excellent cook for hotels, restaurants, Summer houses, or private families; has the highest testimonials from the best houses; moderate in wages at this time: country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook, and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL; strong, healthy, and willing to work, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk and butter; can get an early breakfast: good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in all branches, in an American private family; has two years' City references. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG woman as plain cook in a private family. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, back.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 69 East 10th st., (formerly Bible House.)—Colored servants direct from Virginia this day, for City or country.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl; speaks English well; is tidy, competent, and willing for general work, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can use a machine well; furnish five years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; can cook, wash, and iron; does up-stairs work well, and dresses in calico; is industrious, willing, and obliging; willing to leave New-York for any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-TEMPERED, INdustrious girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself useful in a good home wherever her services may be required; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO do general house-work, or would do chamber-work in a private family; best City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 324 West 43d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 157 West 28th st.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, COMPETENT LADIES' nurse, No. 110 East 4th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German girl, seventeen years of age, to assist in the care of children, in sewing, or any light work; kind treatment and a good home more consideration than wages. Apply at Mrs. Worch's, No. 91 East Broadway, second floor.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A VERY agreeable and desirable person, and is willing to be useful if needed as chamber-maid, waitress, sewing, &c.; City or country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or see to a grown child, or wait on a lady; the country preferred. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH GIRL to take care of growing children and sew; is fond of children and a good seamstress; willing to make herself of use; is neat and respectful. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE as monthly or sick nurse; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS A NURSE IN A private family; with the best City references. Inquire for two days at No. 204 West 32d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Presbyterian woman in a private family as waitress and chamber-maid, and would do general house-work: the best of reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 338 East 26th st., near 2d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day washing and ironing and house-cleaning, or washing at home; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play,
WITH THE TIDE,
and
Miss KATE MAYHEW,
a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City,"
WITH THE TIDE
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
and on SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH, Miss SOPHIE MILES, and entire Company in the drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.	Production of the new sensation, entitled, THE DEAD WITNESS, and Sheldon's pantomime the FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT..........Directress
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN; or, CHAHUT DANCERS.
FORTY beautiful and bewitching ladies. FORTY.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Box-office open daily to secure seats.
MONDAY, Aug. 3—ALA. ALA. ALA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, July 27,
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
LIMERICK BOY.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of
EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!
Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT WILL GIVE his services for one month with a view to a permanent engagement; connections highly respectable; undoubted references and security given if required. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant man, aged thirty-two years, who can care and drive horses, mow lawns, and understands gardening, both flower and vegetable; is willing to make himself generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is willing, obliging, and honest; perfectly sober; has no objection to the country; understands all about the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly. Call at present employer's, No. 47 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; with the best of references. Call on or address J. M., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; can milk; understands plain gardening; willing to be useful in every respect; obliging and temperate; two years' best reference. Address A. Y. X., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE; sober and industrious; understands his business in all its branches; can show the highest testimonials from the best places in the United States, Germany, and France. Address W., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTANT; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; three years' good reference from last employer. Address T. G., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; is a good gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies; also gardening in all its branches; good testimonials from his employer. Address J. H., for three days, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR LIKE PLACE.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, aged twenty-four years, lately over; is a good groom and driver, and capable of handling and training young horses; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL-MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MARried couple, aged twenty-seven years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a plain cook, nice washer and ironer, can do all parts of house-work, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED FOR VEGETABLES, greenhouse, take care horse and cow, and work generally; German preferred. Address Mr. C., Box No. 1,101 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION,

The partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of F. G. SMITH & CO., was dissolved July 1, 1874, by mutual consent. F. G. SMITH continues said business on his own account.

FREEBORN G. SMITH,
H. T. McCOUN.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING, }
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT, }
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.

ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874. }

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN ROTH, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE OTARD, and Frank Otard, her husband; Sterne Chittenden, Benjamin Blackledge, and George A. Thomason, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, July 7, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
jy31-1aw6wF Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS.

SOME WHOLESOME REDUCTIONS EFFECTED—MR. CONNER STILL DISSATISFIED.

A short time ago Sheriff Conner presented bills for his services, and the Controller referred them to Mr. Earle, the County Auditor, for examination. Mr. Earle made the following reductions in the bills yesterday:

The bill for the first quarter of this year amounted to $9,300 30. The County Auditor has reduced it to $4,350 65, as follows:

Conveying 589 convicts to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands at $1 75 each, $1,030 75; $1 a head allowed, reducing the amount to $589.

Taking 1,646 prisoners from the Tombs to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, $1 75 each, $2,880 50; allowed at 50 cents a head, making the amount $823.

Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions Courts, 6,447 convictions at 50 cents each, $3,223 50; allowed at 25 cents each, reducing the amount to $1,611 75. Summoning 5,591 petit jurors at 35 cents each, $1,956 85; reduced to 20 cents each, making the sum allowed $1,118 20. Similar reductions were made in the bills for the second quarter.

It is understood that Sheriff Conner will not accept the amounts allowed by Mr. Earle.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

MEETING OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

A large number of the first and second mortgage bondholders of the Central Railroad of Iowa met at the office of G. E. Taintor, No. 20 Broad street, yesterday, to discuss the proposed foreclosure. About $1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds and about $500,000 of the second were represented. The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., by J. M. Cate, President of the road, and Judge Fox, of Portland, was selected Chairman, with Mr. Taintor as Secretary. Judge Fox called upon the President to read a statement of the condition of the property, wherein it was alleged that the earnings for the last two years were put into and expended on the road, which is now declared to be in good condition. As none were present at the meeting except the bondholders, these facts were furnished by the Secretary. Mr. J. C. Bullett, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint two committees of three members each, to be chosen, one from the first mortgage and one from the second mortgage bondholders, to confer with the Board of Directors, and also to take such steps in reference to a foreclosure as they may deem expedient, and to recommend such a plan for the reorganization of the company as they may think best for the interests of the bondholders, the committee to have power to fill vacancies; and that they shall report to the bondholders in such manner as they may deem advisable.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, as was also another, offered by the same gentleman, disapproving of the filing of the bill in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, in the name of Lynde and others, and recommending that the proceedings in that suit be discontinued. The committees were likewise instructed to invite the bondholders in that suit to participate with those present at yesterday's meeting in their action. After the meeting adjourned the persons present signed the petition to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are the Registrars of the bonds, asking them to foreclose, if expedient.

POLICE TRIALS.

MORE OUTRAGES BY PATROLMEN—OFFICERS THAT SHOULD BE DISMISSED.

Commissioner Disbecker yesterday investigated a number of complaints against delinquent policemen. Patrolman Austin Kinney, of the Eighth Precinct, who has been brought before the board on several previous occasions for clubbing inoffensive citizens, was brought up on complaint of Achille Martinelli, of No. 53 Sullivan street. It appears that Kinney arrested an Italian on the night of the 12th inst., and Martinelli, with whom the prisoner boarded, followed the officer, and asked him what he arrested the man for. Without making any reply, the officer struck Martinelli with his club over the shoulder, injuring him severely. When Kinney had taken the prisoner to the station-house and had him locked up, he was returning to his post, and met Martinelli going home. Without the slightest cause or provocation, Kinney struck him twice with his club. From the injuries which he received he was under the doctor's care for three weeks. On Sunday evening, after Martinelli had entered his complaint against Kinney, the officer arrested him and beat him violently with his club. It was also shown in evidence that while Martinelli was passing the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets Kinney was standing in citizen's dress talking with two negroes. As Martinelli passed, Kinney made some remark to the negroes, who thereupon followed Martinelli, and without saying a word to him struck him about the face and head, and inflicted injuries which are still apparent. The case was referred to the board. There are two other complaints against Kinney for clubbing Martinelli, which will be tried next week. Kinney is evidently unfitted by his ignorance and hasty temper for the position of a policeman, and it is understood that he will be dismissed at the next meeting of the board.

Patrolman Francis Madden, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was arraigned on complaint of John Dunn, driver of an Avenue B car, who alleges that the officer used profane and obscene language toward him and struck him with his club without any cause. The car on which Dunn was driving the day in question ran off the track in First avenue, near Thirty-second street. The officer, who was riding on the rear platform, thereupon got into a quarrel with the driver, and during the row the foul language was used and the blows were struck. The witnesses for the complainant fully established these facts, and were met by a general denial by the officer, whose bearing in court was such as to impress all present with the conviction that he was a man totally unfit for his position. The case was referred to the board, and as the complainant was leaving the court-room the officer followed him and said to him, threateningly, "I'll make you sick for this to-morrow." The threats were overheard by Commissioner Disbecker, who called the officer and the complainant back and took testimony on that point. Mr. Disbecker then informed Madden that his career as a policeman was almost terminated, and that if there were two other Commissioners present he would have him dismissed on the spot. Patrolman John Raymond, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was arraigned, charged with intoxication. Sergt. Holbrow, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that he sent Raymond out on duty at 2:40 P. M. on the 24th inst., and that at 4:10 P. M. he was brought in by Roundsman Kellaher so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit for duty. The defendant stated that he had been sick and took a glass of brandy before going on post, which rendered him stupid. The case was referred to the board.

WALL STREET NOTES.

There was a rumor on Wall street yesterday that H. G. Marquand & Co., of Broadway, engaged in Western railroad building, were embarrassed, and that a draft of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway held by the St. Louis National Bank, was presented for payment at one of our City banks on Wednesday, and payment was refused. Mr. Marquand stated yesterday that the matter was afterward arranged by the grant of an extension of the draft. An official statement of the company's condition will soon be made. Mr. Marquand says that the company is at present engaged in funding into bonds its floating debt.

On application of Mr. J. J. Higginson, the Stock Exchange Committee on Securities have placed the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway shares on the regular call, in place of the old St. Louis and Iron Mountain stock.

Holmes, Lissberger & Co., copper importers, No. 255 Pearl street, were said to have suspended yesterday morning. A TIMES reporter called on them, and was told by Mr. Lissberger that he did not know at present the exact condition of his affairs, and would not like to hazard any statement as to his liabilities or assets. He attributed the misfortune which had overtaken the firm to its inability to realize in the existing state of the market on the large stock that had lain idly on hand for some time back. He believed, however, that he would be able to make a favorable exhibit of the firm's condition in a few days.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL DEMANDED.

James H. Lyles and Walter Gibson yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against James Davkin, a British subject, praying that the partnership existing between them for doing a general machinery business should be dissolved, and that a settlement be had, and that if Daykin should be found to owe them anything that he should be compelled to pay. Lyles and Gibson alleged that Daykin was going to leave the country, and they asked and obtained from Judge Blatchford a writ of *ne exeat* to secure his presence within the jurisdiction of the court. Daykin was yesterday arrested and held in default of $25,000 bail. He was placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, who will give him the privilege of seeking sureties on his bail bond to-day.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The annual fair of the American Institute takes place this year in the building on Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, opening on the 9th of September, and closing on the 14th of November. This will be the forty-third exhibition of the society, and is expected to be one of the most successful, both in the display of rich and rare articles of workmanship, and in the pecuniary returns which the liberal outlay of the managers deserves. The period for entering heavy machinery closes on the 18th of August, and for other articles on the 31st of the same month. Communications are received by the General Superintendent American Institute, New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 30.—The circumstances connected with the closing of the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, are that the State Commissioner of Insurance, J. M. Foster, last week discovered certain fraudulent transactions in the management of the company, and immediately directed the Attorney General to commence legal proceedings to close up the company, and notified the insurance officials of other States of the fact. Prindle, the alleged defaulting manager, learned this, and gathering up all the available assets, fled to parts unknown.

WHAT IS SAID IN THIS CITY.

There was little new to be learned yesterday concerning Henry Prindle, the absent agent of so many insurance companies. He had not been heard of, although the detectives employed by the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company of Chicago are after him. The People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the others are not represented here just now, it was said at No. 176 Broadway yesterday, nor do they seem to be pursuing the missing man. His property has been attached and seized in the office, but little else has been done so far. Mr. Benson, the lawyer, acting for Mr. Peck, of the Atlantic and Pacific, had nothing new to tell yesterday. No further statement concerning the precise amount of the defalcation could be elicited.

ESTIMATED LOSSES—THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF THE MATTER.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday says: "Further investigations confirm what has already been published in the columns of the *Press* relative to the sudden collapse of the People's Fire Insurance Company, whose offices are located at No. 514 Walnut street. On all sides there is but little doubt expressed that the absconding manager, Harrison Prindle, has made away with not only the assets of the corporation, but also with a large amount of funds obtained through other sources, and estimated in the aggregate at between $300,000 and $500,000 Prindle's actions had been suspected for some time, and the opinion was entertained that he was manipulating the accounts of this and other firms in his charge, so as to deceive all others but himself. He was formerly a member of the New-York firm of Prindle & Mangam, insurance agents, and represented several companies of good standing, but after the first Chicago fire they dissolved. He was located in No. 176 Broadway, having at the same time a large interest in the People's Company, of this city, where he filled the agency of a number of insurance organizations. A. S. Peck, adjuster of the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, of Chicago, recently visited New-York to inspect Prindle's accounts, and found that his return for June misrepresented the actual business done by $3,300 40, which, it is alleged, he appropriated. When the news of his absconding and the resulting suspension of the People's Company was made known in New-York, attachments were at once made out against its New-York office in behalf of several creditors, as follows: William T. Lamb, $750; William H. Helmbold, $250; *Spectator*, (insurance journal,) $2,014; Le Grand Morris, of Monticello, $800. The office was at once attached by the Sheriff. A New-York dispatch, received at a late hour last night, stated that he had sent his family off to Europe about three months ago, and estimated the probable amount of his defalcations at half a million of dollars.

One of the reporters of the *Press* called on Mr. D. Rodney King, President of the company, yesterday afternoon, and that gentleman expressed his entire concurrence in the views expressed by Mr. John C. Hinds, Secretary of the company, as published in our previous issue. He fully believed that the company would have been able to meet all just demands at maturity if the manager had only proved as honest as it was expected he would. He thought that Prindle was too shrewd a business man to travel under his own name, and scouted the idea of his having gone to Europe in the City of Chester. He certainly would have sent a cable dispatch on the day of the suspension to the authorities at Scotland Yard to arrest the delinquent on his arrival had he for a single moment entertained the idea that Prindle had gone to Europe.

Further inquiry leads us to believe that Prindle has fled either to Mexico or Brazil, and the fact of his registering his name on the steamer mentioned is generally believed to have been a blind to elude pursuit in the right direction."

A DOCTOR AND HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

Dr. John S. Bleecker, of Bond street, Brooklyn, began a suit against Mary E. Jackson, his colored housekeeper, for the recovery of $7,000, a gold watch and chain and ring, obtained from him under the following circumstances: It appears that in 1873 Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson was Dr. Bleecker's housekeeper at No. 41 High street, Brooklyn. The Doctor had deposited in various banks $7,000, and owned a gold watch and chain, worth $125, and a ring, the gift and relic of his dead mother. In January, 1873, Bleecker was taken sick, and was supposed to be dying, and was in so weak a state as to be unable to attend to his affairs. He employed Thomas C. Bowen as his counsel, and he alleges that his housekeeper, aided by Bowen, exerted over him undue and improper influence, using artful speeches and cunning devices, and that the two contrived a scheme to get possession of his property in the event of his death. The housekeeper, it is alleged, persuaded the doctor to sign a paper, the contents of which were then unknown to him, but which were represented as an assignment, in case of his death, of all the moneys in the savings banks to the defendant, with the stipulation that, in case of his recovery, the property should be restored to him. She also took the watch and chain on the same conditions. Application was made by the doctor's counsel for a writ of *ne exeat* to prevent the defendant from leaving the country, as she had announced her intention of doing. Yesterday the application was denied by Judge Barnard.

A DOG AUCTION IN WILLIAMSBURG.

About two-thirds of the collection of dogs owned by the late Mr. Francis Butler were sold yesterday at public auction, at the dog kennels, corner of Prospect and Bremen streets, Brooklyn, E. D., immediately adjoining the late residence of the deceased dog-fancier. About 200 persons were present at the sale, which began at 11 o'clock. More than one-half of the assemblage were attracted there through mere curiosity, the bids, with rare exceptions, being confined to a numerous representation of dog-traders and fanciers from New-York and Brooklyn. One hundred and fifty dogs in all were offered for sale, but the auctioneer, Jere. Johnson, Jr., could not obtain reasonable bids for fifty, belonging to the higher breeds, and the latter were accordingly left to be disposed of at private sale by the sons of Mr. Butler. The lot knocked down to various bidders comprised some fine specimens of deerhounds, bull-dogs, mastiffs, Newfoundland dogs, bloodhounds, pointers, setters, spaniels, retrievers, St. Bernards, foxhounds, spitz dogs, Italian greyhounds, imported English, Scotch, and Skye terriers, black-and-tans, beaglehounds, and Irish wolf dogs. The following were the prices obtained for specimens of the various breeds: Bull dogs, $10 to $25; deerhounds, $25; mastiffs, $10 to $25; Newfoundlands, $10, $15, $20, and $30; bloodhounds, $15 to $30; retrievers, $10, to $25; St. Bernards, $15 to $35; foxhounds, $10 to $20; spitz dogs, $10 to $20; greyhounds, $8 to $25; English, Scotch, and Skye terriers, $25 to $50; black-and-tans, $15 to $20; beaglehounds, $8 to $15; Irish wolf dogs, $25. These prices amounted to about two-thirds of the original valuation of the animals by the late owner. Two great Siberian bloodhounds, known as "The Princes," the largest specimens ever brought to this country, were sold for $49 apiece; also a two-legged tortoise-shell cat for $5, and several coops of imported poultry at from $15 to $30 per half dozen. The entire sale brought $1,200.

On the whole the bidding was spirited and the figures obtained reasonable, when the present chariness of people to invest in this class of pets is taken into account.

KILLED BY A FALLING EMBANKMENT.

Coroner Woltman was notified yesterday by Superintendent Woolsey, of the Presbyterian Hospital, to take the ante-mortem deposition of Francis McArdle, who is lying in a dangerous condition from injuries received while working on the Fourth avenue improvement. Coroner Kessler was also notified, and, repairing to the hospital, took the dying man's statement, the principal portion of which is as follows: "While I was working on the Fourth avenue, near the Normal College, on last Friday, the 24th inst., an embankment suddenly fell in and buried me. Stuff fell on me very much like rock. I was perfectly jammed in and could not move. After a few moments some people came and took me out. I was conscious at the time, but suffered much pain, and felt quite powerless. The embankment was split on top and undermined. It consisted almost entirely of hard rock, and was not supported in any way to prevent its sudden falling in. I was working under the embankment at the time it fell in. Mr. Johnson was the man who employed and hired me to work for Dillon & Clyde. If the cart had been standing out from under the embankment, I could have got out of the way, and would not have been injured; as it was, I had no means of escape. I do not blame any one in particular for the unfortunate accident." The physician in attendance on Mr. McArdle has but little hopes of his recovery. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased received his injuries on the 24th day of July, 1874, while at work on the Fourth avenue improvement, near the Normal College.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday at their office, Leonard street and Broadway. The board adopted a resolution on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, authorizing Inspector Turner to proceed with certain repairs at Pier No. 23, East River, which he had reported as necessary. The Fishmongers' Association are to bear a share of the expenses. A resolution was adopted directing a number of petitions and other communications to be placed on file, further action on them being deemed unnecessary. A communication of the Board of Health on the filthy condition of the east side at Pier No. 21 was referred back to the committee for reconsideration. The Engineer in Chief in the course of his report on the work done during the week ending July 25, called attention to the effects of the dredging and building of the new bulk-head wall in the Christopher street section. These works have resulted, he said, in a current at ebb over the area dredged, and up to the face of the wall of at least two knots per hour, sufficient of itself to prevent the settlement of any ordinary sewerage. The probability was that when the wall was completed the current would be sufficient to prevent the necessity of any considerable amount of dredging to keep the slip clear.

STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.

OPENING OF THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL.

The magnificent new hotel just completed by Mr. A. T. Stewart, at Garden City, Long Island, was yesterday opened for the reception of guests. The building was commenced last Fall, and has cost in the aggregate the sum of $150,000. Garden City, which extends some fourteen miles along the line of the Flushing and North-side Railroad, is beautifully laid out and graded, and—now that the new hotel has been completed—is certain to be liberally patronized as a Summer resort. The streets and roads are well kept and level, the residences spacious and commodious, and the general conveniences of the place all that can be desired. During the past year 27,000 trees and shrubs have been planted, and a large force of workmen are constantly employed in keeping the grounds in order. The situation of Garden City is excellent and within easy reach of Rockaway, Fire Island, Babylon, and many other pleasant resorts on Long Island. With the Atlantic on one side and Long Island Sound on the other, Garden City is always favored by a delicious breeze, which renders it delightfully cool even in the warmest weather. The supply of pure water is abundant, and the means of communication with the Metropolis ample. The roads in the vicinity of Stewart's city are admirably adapted for driving or riding, and excursions of various kinds can at all times be enjoyed. In short, looking at Garden City in its present youthful condition, it is evident that no expense has been spared in its development, and that it is destined in the near future to rank foremost among the many beautiful Summer resorts with which Long Island is studded. The completion of the new hotel seems to have supplied the only want necessary to the comfort of the residents of Garden City, and its opening yesterday was hailed as an event of the first magnitude in the history of the locality. The new building is four stories high, having a Mansard roof and central cone, with spacious verandahs and easy approaches. The material used is red brick, with marble facings, the interior fittings being of black walnut. The hotel is situated within a few hundred yards of the railroad depot, and stands in the midst of a twenty-acre park laid out with walks and drives, and tastefully planted. The accommodation is fully equal to that of first-class city hotels, and notwithstanding that yesterday was the opening day everything was in perfect order. The rooms are spacious, and constructed so as to meet the requirements of all parties, and by a happy arrangement all open on the outside of the building. They are fitted throughout with black walnut and rosewood furniture and massive marble mantels, and each room contains hot and cold water, with all modern improvements. The parlors, which are pleasantly situated, are elegantly furnished and upholstered. The hotel contains billiard-rooms, gentlemen's rooms, ladies' work-rooms on each floor, private dining-rooms, and is brilliantly lighted with gas. The corridors, which are spacious, extend the entire length of the building, and will form a pleasant promenade in unfavorable weather. The building, from its isolated position, catches the breeze from whatever direction it may come, and, as a consequence, the rooms are remarkably cool. A little more shade is needed, but with the growth of the trees in the park this deficiency will be supplied. Nor have the more substantial comforts of life been forgotten. The culinary department is in the hands of a corps of French cooks, who acquitted themselves admirably in serving up the first public dinner at the hotel. The entire building is fitted up with a heating apparatus, and water is pumped up to the different rooms by a steam pump. The house is under the superintendence of Mr. H. R. Hinsdale, and the success of yesterday's opening augurs well for the future prospects of this model hotel.

ANOTHER CHURCH MUDDLE.

SERIOUS DIVISIONS IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WESTFIELD.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J., has become involved in a difficulty which threatens to divide it. As has already been published, Rev. Alexander McKelvey was installed as Pastor of the church on Monday last. It has now transpired that the call was extended to him by fraudulent means. Last Fall Rev. E. B. Edgar, who had been Pastor of the church for twenty years, resigned, and Rev. Messrs. Camp and McKelvey were invited to become candidates for the Pastorate. Each delivered several sermons, and a meeting of the congregation was called to make a selection. When the vote was taken there seemed to be about an equal division between the two candidates. It was then considered unwise to press the claims of either, and a resolution was adopted that neither should be called. A similar invitation was then extended to Rev. Mr. Crittenden, and the matter remained in abeyance for several months. It was finally determined to have an election last June. When a meeting was held for that purpose it was discovered that Mr. McKelvey was still a candidate, and he was accordingly elected by a majority of 26 out of 206 votes cast. The minority claim that the meeting was packed in his interest and that pews were sold the night before election to secure the votes of non-communicant pew holders. Other irregularities are also charged. The anti-McKelvey party declare that it looked too much like colonization for a ward primary, and they are making a determined resistance. At the meeting of the Presbytery, subsequent to the election, the proceedings were examined and pronounced regular, and it was determined by a vote of 16 to 10 to install Mr. McKelvey as pastor. The minority appealed to the Synod, and W. E. Moore, D. D., delivered an opinion deciding that they were in the right. The Presbytery met again on Monday last, and after refusing to entertain a motion for a stay of proceedings, installed Mr. McKelvey. Public feeling is now very much agitated on the subject, and it is feared that unless the Synod settles the difficulty the congregation will be divided and a new church organized.

THE ELEVENTH AVENUE EXTENSION.

In 1869 the Park Commissioners filed a map of the extension of Eleventh avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to Dykeman street. The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment refused to award the grantees of the Dykeman estate anything for the land taken, on the ground that it had been dedicated to the public, and made a similar decision in respect to the property of Messrs. Harris and Jones. On a motion to confirm the report, these parties presented those facts before Judge Lawrence by way of objection to the confirmation. Judge Lawrence has now decided that the advertisements and dealings attending the sale of the Dykeman estate in 1868 clearly negatived the theory of any dedication to the public. In the cases of Harris and Jones, where the line of Eleventh avenue had been recognized in conveyances made before 1869, he holds that as there was no map, either private or public, of the proposed Eleventh avenue, it does not come within the cases in which a public dedication has been found, and the doctrine of those cases is not to be extended He therefore refers the report back to the Commissioners for correction by awarding a reasonable sum to the parties objecting. He further holds that objections not raised before the Commissioners cannot be properly entertained by the court.

CHAMPION CHECKER-PLAYING.

Mr. Harry J. Dorrien, of the Old Dominion Checker Club of Toronto, Canada, and Mr. Wm. M. Duncan, of New-York, played a championship checker match of twenty games, $250 a side, at the residence of Mr. Loughnan, Willow place, Brooklyn, last night. Both gentlemen are well-known players, Mr. Dorrien having been formerly a member of the New-York Chess Club, and Mr. Duncan a prominent chess and checker player in Boston. A large number of chess and checker players were present at the match. Mr. Dorrien won fifteen games, drew three games, and lost two, thus winning the match with ease.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, at which by-law, section 22, referring to the surplus fund, was amended to read, "No application greater than $5,000 in any one year shall be appropriated, except by a majority vote of the members voting." Later in the day the dealers in grain held another meeting to discuss Nos. 20 and 21 of the proposed new rules, which specify the charges to be made by railroad companies, and the manner of delivery. They were finally adopted with slight amendment.

STOLEN STEREOTYPE PLATES.

Messrs. Powers, McGowan & Slipper, the proprietors of the *Sun* Job Printing Office, had missed for some time back stereotyped plates, both of their own and of others left with them. Yesterday the parties they had set to watch their property detected three boys in their employ in carrying off plates. The boys, upon being questioned, confessed that they had been in the habit of stealing plates from the firm, and said they had sold them to Isaac Citran, a junk-dealer, of No. 17 William street. Mr. Slipper found a large lot of the property of the firm in Citran's place. Yesterday the three boys, Edward Farrell, of No. 131 Mulberry street, Dennis Kelly, of No. 24 Thames street, and Major Laurant, of No. 131 Pearl street, Brooklyn, accompanied by the junk-dealer, were taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, where they were all held over to allow time for the arrest of two other junk-dealers suspected of having also received a portion of the stolen property. There was taken in all about $600 worth of property.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

EXCURSION OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS AND SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY—THE SCORE IN DETAIL.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein, commanding, and Washington Grey Troop, under command of Lieut. Barlow, proceeded by the 8:20 train yesterday to Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice. Shooting commenced shortly before 10 A. M. at the 100 yards range, the Washington Greys on the right and the Separate Troop on the left of the line. The weapons used were the regulation military carbines; position, standing. The Separate Troop mustered forty-seven men, only one of which did not qualify to shoot at 300 yards distance. A guard was detailed to prevent the exit of members from the grounds during practice at the targets, but the behavior of the men was excellent, and no member attempted to pass the pickets during the day. The score made by the first twelve, constituting the "team" of the troop, formed an aggregate of 330. The following is a record of the best scores at both ranges:

Name.	100 Yards.	Total.	300 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Sergt. Nagel	4 3 4 3 4	18	3 2 3 4 2	14	32
Bugler Specht	4 2 2 4 3	15	3 2 3 2 3	13	28
Corp. Kimpel	3 3 2 4 2	14	3 4 4 0 3	14	28
Private Imhoff	4 4 2 4 2	16	3 3 0 3 3	12	28
Quartermaster Müller	3 3 4 2 3	15	2 3 3 3 2	13	28
Major Aery	2 3 3 4 2	14	3 3 2 3 3	14	28
Private Boerner	3 3 2 2 3	13	3 4 0 4 3	14	27
Private Dillenburg	2 3 3 3 3	14	3 3 0 3 4	13	27
Corp. Felton	4 2 3 3 3	15	3 4 0 2 3	12	27
Private Mayer	2 3 4 3 3	15	3 0 2 3 3	11	26
Private Walter	3 3 2 3 4	15	2 0 3 3 3	11	26
Capt. Karl Klein	3 2 3 4 2	14	2 0 3 3 3	11	25
Sergt. Regelman	3 3 3 3 2	14	2 2 2 2 3	11	25
Corp. Schwerdt	2 2 3 3 3	13	3 0 3 3 3	12	25
Private Weygold	2 3 3 3 3	13	3 0 4 2 3	12	25
Lieut. Heldt	3 4 2 3 3	15	2 0 2 2 3	9	24
Private Oberhofer	2 4 2 3 3	14	4 3 0 3 0	10	24
Private Merckle	3 2 3 3 4	15	3 2 0 0 4	9	24
Private Kraemer	2 3 3 3 3	14	3 2 3 0 2	10	24
Sergt. Reese	4 3 3 3 3	16	2 0 3 2 0	7	23
Private Regelman	2 4 3 2 2	13	2 2 0 4 2	10	23
Sergt. Apel	2 3 2 2 3	12	2 2 3 3 0	10	22
Corp. Epple	2 2 2 2 3	11	2 3 4 0 2	11	22
Private Brauner	2 4 3 3 2	14	0 4 0 2 2	8	22
Private Münster	2 3 2 3 2	12	2 0 0 4 3	9	21
Private Mayer	0 0 4 4 3	11	2 2 0 4 2	10	21
Private Kopf	2 3 3 3 2	13	0 0 2 3 3	8	21
Corp. Kuhn	3 2 2 4 3	14	0 0 4 3 0	7	21
Corp. Christensen	3 3 2 4 3	15	2 0 2 2 0	6	21
Saddler Zircher	3 2 3 2 3	13	2 3 0 2 0	7	20
Private Schwamb	2 3 2 4 2	13	2 0 2 3 0	7	20
Private Müller	2 2 3 0 2	9	4 2 3 0 0	9	18

The numerical strength of the Washington Grey Troop was forty, of which number thirty-nine qualified to shoot at 300 yards distance. Ex-Capt. Wylie was present, and assisted the Lieutenant commanding in the disposition of the men. Owing to a sudden illness the newly-elected commander, Capt. E. H. Kent, was not present. The score made by the team amounted to 270. The following is the score at both distances:

Name.	100 Yards.	Total.	300 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Corp. Trimmer	2 2 3 3 3	13	4 4 3 3 3	17	30
Private King	2 3 3 3 3	14	3 4 0 2 4	13	27
Private Montgomery	3 3 3 3 0	12	2 3 3 4 2	14	26
Private Decker	2 4 2 3 3	14	4 2 0 3 2	11	25
Ex-Capt. Wylie	3 0 3 3 2	11	4 0 2 3 4	13	24
Sergt. Van Buren	2 2 3 3 3	13	2 0 3 2 2	9	22
Lieut. Batterson	2 2 2 2 2	11	4 0 3 0 2	9	20
Private Kelsey	2 2 2 2 3	11	2 2 0 2 3	9	20
Private Fuller	2 2 3 3 2	12	3 2 0 2 0	7	19
Private Hovey	2 3 3 3 3	13	0 2 2 2 0	6	19
Private McHugh	2 2 2 2 0	9	2 0 2 3 3	10	19
Private McKnight	2 2 2 2 2	10	4 0 2 0 3	9	19
Private Sager	4 3 0 0 2	9	3 2 0 2 2	9	18
Lieut. Rozell	2 3 0 2 2	9	4 0 2 3 0	9	18
Private Harrison	2 0 3 2 3	10	0 0 2 3 2	7	17
Private Coupe, Jr.	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 4 0 3 0	7	17
Private Rody	2 2 2 2 3	11	0 0 3 3 0	6	17
Corp. Coupe, Sr.	2 2 2 2 2	10	2 2 0 2 0	6	16
Private Eddy	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 2 0 2 2	6	16
Private Goff	2 3 3 3 2	13	0 0 0 0 3	3	16
Sergt. Baker	2 2 2 2 4	12	0 2 2 0 0	4	16
Sergt. Meares	2 2 2 2 2	11	3 0 2 0 0	5	16
Private Haff	2 3 2 2 2	11	0 2 2 0 0	4	15
Private Bailey	2 2 2 3 2	11	0 2 0 0 2	4	15
Private Finley	2 2 0 2 2	8	2 0 2 0 2	6	14
Private Norcross	2 3 0 2 3	10	0 4 0 0 0	4	14
Private Dwinell	2 0 2 2 2	8	2 0 2 2 0	6	14
Private Batterson	2 2 2 2 0	8	2 0 2 2 0	6	14
Private Hovey	0 2 2 2 2	8	0 0 2 2 2	6	14
Corp. Eltz	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 2 0 2 0	4	14
Sergt. Eckstein	2 0 2 2 2	8	0 2 2 0 0	6	14
Corp. Howland	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 0 2 2 0	4	14

Among the prominent visitors present were Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Carl Jussen, Assistant Adjutant General First Division, Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Col. Lux, ex-commander of the Fifth Regiment.

THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

At the Free Training School for Women last evening, the regular weekly literary and musical entertainment provided by the lady managers of the institution was given in the presence of a large number of the pupils and several ladies and gentlemen. Mesdames Hodges and Corson were present, and as usual, untiring in insuring the enjoyment of all present. The programme for the evening comprised singing by Mme. De Ryther and Miss Fletcher, and readings by Mrs. Dr. O'Brien. Mrs. Gilbert presided at the piano. At the conclusion of the entertainment, Mrs. Corson announced the latest project of the school to be a cooking class, which the ladies intend to inaugurate at once. In this class girls will be taught free the art of scientific cooking under the instruction of a practical French cook and eight or ten under teachers. Two days every week will be devoted to practice. A class of ladies is also to be organized, who will be charged a nominal fee, and instructed in the art of judicious purchase of provisions and household effects. When the cooking class is in good working order, it is the intention of the officers of the school to open a larger restaurant in the building, and thus render the institution self-supporting. The work of procuring situations in families for graduating pupils has been attended by unvarying success, and there are now on the books over a dozen calls for first-class servants still unfilled.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the case of John S. Beecher, as assignee in bankruptcy, against Isabella Clark and others, who, jointly with Abraham Binninger & Co., was adjudged a bankrupt in 1869, was called. The object of the suit, as was stated, was to obtain a judgment or decree declaring certain conveyances—one made by Binninger to Thomas D. James, and the other (of the same property) by Thomas D. James and wife to the defendant, Isabella Clark—void, and that the property conveyed thereby vested in the plaintiff, because conveyed in fraud of creditors. The bill of complaint alleges, as ground of impeaching these conveyances, that the conveyance to James was voluntary, and without any actual consideration, and made in fraud of Clark's creditors, with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud such creditors, and that the said conveyance was kept secret; and that the conveyance from James to Mrs. Clark, although executed and acknowledged by James on April 20, 1868, was not actually delivered to Isabella Clark, and that the same conveyance was kept secret, and was made in pursuance of the same secret trust for the benefit of Clark, upon which said first mentioned conveyance was made by Clark to James. Also, that the conveyance to Mrs. Clark was made in pursuance of said secret trust, and with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud the creditors of Clark, and was in fraud of all such creditors. Justice Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who held a term of the Circuit Court for this district, gave a decision granting the prayer of the plaintiff.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Permit Bureau was filled yesterday with storekeepers who were anxious to take advantage of the new ordinance reducing the license fee for signs, show-cases, &c., from $10 to $1. About fifty permits were issued.... Controller Green, Alderman Morris, Commissioner Stewart, and Commissioner Wheeler had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. ....The case of Edward Pettinger, who was charged with doing business as an auctioneer without license, was dismissed yesterday, the Mayor's Secretary having discovered that he had previously made an application for a license.... Gen. Joseph Dickenson, the Marshal appointed by the Mayor for the Third District Court, has resigned his office, and Mr. Josiah W. Thompson has been appointed in his stead.... The Mayor still adheres to his determination not to give his answer for publicity.... The salaries of the attachés of the Finance Department have been reduced twenty per cent., owing to the reduction in the appropriation for the balance of the year.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG THIEVES.

At a late hour yesterday, James J. Price, of No. 27 Steuben street, left his horse and wagon, of the value of $330, in Church street, near Rector. On returning to the place where he had left his property he was surprised to find it gone. He then went to the Twenty-fifth Precinct Station-house and there told his story. Shortly afterward Officer Dykeman, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested two boys, James Haley and John Lucid, aged thirteen and sixteen respectively, whom he found in possession of a wagon that answered the description given by Mr. Price. The young thieves were taken to the Tombs Police Court and there committed by the Justice for trial. Mr. Price was put in possession of his property.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Frisia, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took 28,900 letters, and forty-nine bags of papers.

Daniel Welton, aged thirty, of No. 21 Scammel street, fell from a truck in South street yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

Mayor Havemeyer was informed yesterday that Ex-Police Commissioner Charlick was lying dangerously ill at Sharon Springs, New-York.

Peter Smith, charged with grand larceny, on the complaint of Mary Burke, was bailed in the sum of $500, yesterday, in the District Attorney's office.

Thomas Smith, aged thirty-three, living at No. 3 Carlisle street, cut his throat with a razor early yesterday morning, and was removed to the Park Hospital.

The Free Library and Reading-room of the Cooper Union will close Monday, Aug. 3, for cleaning and repairs, but will again be open for visitors on Monday, Aug. 17.

The "Old Guard" have completed the arrangements for their annual Summer excursion, which takes place during next week, and includes a trip to Long Branch and Pleasure Bay.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., has resigned his position as visiting physician for the Department of Charities and Correction, and as member of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital.

Wm. M. Albert, aged ten, of No. 443 Second avenue, while playing on the roof of No. 243 East Twenty-fifth street, yesterday, fell into the yard in the rear of the house, and sustained fatal injuries.

Mr. J. A. Elmendorf, of No. 161 William street, reported at the Beekman Street Police-station yesterday afternoon that while the ferry-boat Garden City was on her 12:30 P. M. trip from Hunter's Point to James slip, a man about sixty years of age, dressed in black clothes, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The new warehouses on the water-front for the reception, inspection, and compression of cotton is now under consideration by the members of the Exchange. The houses are intended to hold 200,000 bales, be fire-proof, and so covered as to enable receipts and deliveries in any weather. They will be erected on piers at which large ships can lie. The building will cost about $500,000.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Hunter has signed the warrant for $21,500 on the Park maintenance account.

Mary E. Benedict yesterday obtained an absolute divorce from Newton Benedict.

Patrolman John C. Teale, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct, was yesterday dismissed by the department for being utterly useless as an officer.

Charles Villers, a supernumerary in Hooley's Theatre, had his face slightly burned by the discharge of a pistol while on the stage on Wednesday night.

Joseph Brooks, aged forty-four years, of No. 16 Hope street, attempted suicide yesterday evening by taking oxalic acid. He was attended by Dr. Brady, and is said to be out of danger.

A slight fire occurred in the janitor's room of Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre early yesterday morning, caused by a window curtain coming in contact with a lighted gas jet. Damage, $10.

Margaret Ledwith, a young married lady, claiming to be the sister of little Stephen Markham, the boy taken out of the Penitentiary and sent to the Truant Home, applied to Mayor Hunter yesterday for the custody of her brother.

During a quarrel on Wednesday night in the boarding-house No. 10 Tompkins avenue, Gustave Recamp, one of the boarders, was stabbed in the arm and forehead with a dirk-knife by Theodore Lockroski, a Polish furrier, who was arrested and held for trial yesterday.

Martin Kumzinger, a butcher, of No. 552 Flushing avenue, while drunk in the lager-beer saloon of G. Helfrich, No. 56 Tompkins avenue, struck Michael Curran, of No. 20 Hopkins street, over the head with a beer-bottle, cutting him severely. Kumzinger was committed for trial by Justice Eames yesterday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Chippewa Council No. 7, Order of United American Mechanics, of Stapleton, will have their third annual excursion by steam-boat up the Hudson to Iona Island on the 19th of August. The boat will touch at Whitehall, New-York, at 9:10 A. M.

The Sunday-school children of Rev. Dr. Engard's Church at Brighton Heights, Tompkinsville, had their annual excursion and picnic yesterday, going by a special train over the Staten Island Railroad to the grove near St. Paul's Church, at Tottenville.

The stench from the neglected gutters of Stapleton, and the open brook which runs through Canal street and empties into the bay adjoining the Staten Island Ferry dock, is almost insupportable, and is a constant source of complaint. Some people are beginning to think that a mistake was made in abolishing the old Health Board.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Directors of the North Shore Railroad Company of Long Island held a meeting yesterday, the President, Dr. W. W. Hall, presiding, the purpose being to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount necessary to secure the prompt construction of the road, and for the placing of which, it is understood, negotiations have already been concluded. It is probable that the entire transaction will be consummated to-day. The bonds are taken by the agent of a foreign house, and on terms which are regarded as highly favorable to the company.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry H. Ireland, a brakeman on a West Jersey Railroad freight train, was killed a day or two ago at Vineland by falling between the cars. His father was killed on the Amboy Railroad twenty-one years ago.

In Orange, yesterday, before Police Justice Smith, twenty-seven saloon-keepers were tried for selling liquor without a license. Three were convicted and fined $20 each. The decision was reserved in the other cases.

Charles Harris, who is accused of drowning a lad named Nathan Wright in a pond at Bridgetown, a few days ago, by dragging him in beyond his depth, has been arrested and lodged in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Michael Redden, a 'longshoreman, who was engaged in unloading the steamer Neckar at the Bremen Docks, in Hoboken, yesterday morning, fell from the deck to the lower hold, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

The inmates of the Almshouse and Lunatic Asylum at Snake Hill, Hudson County, were given a picnic yesterday in a grove adjoining those institutions. Music and refreshments were furnished at the expense of the county, and a number of the freeholders were in attendance.

The residence of David L. Randolph, near Plainfield, was entered by a burglar Wednesday night, and robbed of three suits of clothes, $50 in money, and a quantity of jewelry, the whole being valued at about $300. A colored man, who gives his name as Charles Smith, was arrested on suspicion yesterday. Some of the plunder was found in his possession, and he was committed for trial.

A woman named Margaret Slavin was found dead yesterday morning in the hallway of her residence, at the corner of Fifteenth and Henderson streets, Jersey City. She was taken suddenly ill at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night, and a physician was summoned, who prescribed for her, and promised to call again in the morning. County Physician Stout will make a post-mortem examination.

A man named James Caston was seriously injured yesterday morning, at shaft No. 1 of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel in Jersey City. He was working at the bottom of the shaft, when a man on top accidentally dropped a steel drill, which struck him in the head and inflicted a terrible gash. If the drill had fallen without striking the sides of the shaft, it would have killed him instantly.

A man named Kohlbacker became crazed with rum in Paterson yesterday, and created an intense excitement in Fair and Water streets. After knocking three men down and assaulting several others, he was arrested by Officer Westervelt. It required four men to take him to the County Jail. When locked in a cell he tore the boards off the sink, and commenced hammering on the cell-door with them. He finally became exhausted, and fell asleep.

A young girl, whose name is unknown, jumped overboard, yesterday morning, from the Hoboken ferry-boat Hoboken, while in the middle of the river, and was drowned. A gentleman named Flintman, who resides on Jersey City Heights, says he noticed the girl walking down Fourth street ahead of him, and going on the boat. Another man, named Myers, a conductor on the Tenth avenue cars, says he saw her sitting on one of the seats outside the cabin, at the stern of the boat. When the boat, which left Hoboken at 5:15 o'clock, had reached the middle of the river, Mr. Myers walked outside, and the girl was gone. There were footprints in the heavy dew on the rail of the boat, and a waterproof cloak on the seat where she had been sitting.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following gentlemen were admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange at the session of the Board of Managers yesterday: James Boughton, William B. Oakley, Samuel Sandey, W. H. Streeter, Stanley Taylor, and Robert Underhill. Section 29 of the by-laws relative to the surplus fund was so amended as to read, "that it can be used by consent of a majority vote of the members voting." It has heretofore been by consent of a majority vote of the members.

THE BYRNES INQUEST.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Byrnes, who was struck with a club by one of Mr. Bergh's deputies, named Timothy Kelly, in front of No. 423 West Fifty-fourth street, and who died a few days after being taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. Philip Aarons, of No. 424 West Fifty-fourth street, testified that he is the keeper of a lager beer saloon, and that on the night in question the deceased went to his place and called for something to drink. The witness refused to give his customer any drink, as the latter was nearly crazy drunk then. Burns went away then, but returned soon after, and had something rolled up in a piece of paper, saying it was a knife, and that he was going to use it. Mr. Aarons then went out for an officer, and met Timothy Kelly, one of Mr. Bergh's officers, who said that he would arrest Burns. The latter offered some resistance, and attempted to strike Kelly, as did some of the crowd that were with him. Kelly drew his club and attempted to keep the crowd back, when Byrnes caught him by the throat, and the officer struck his assailant on the head in self-defense. The prisoner was then brought to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where a charge of assault and battery was preferred against him, and after which he was locked up.

Kelly, in defense, testified that he was an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was also a collector for a sewing-machine company. As he always carries a large sum of money about him he finds it necessary to carry a club. He admitted that he struck the deceased with the club, but that he did it in self-defense. Deputy Coroner Shine testified that he made the post-mortem examination, and in his opinion death was caused by uræmia, superinduced by alcoholism. No signs of violence were found on the scalp.

Kelly was then discharged.

THE EAST RIVER COLLISION OF JUNE 15.

The investigation into the collision between the steam-boats H. C. Northam, of the New-Haven Line, and the Acushnet, of the New-Bedford Line, which occurred in the East River on the 15th of June was continued yesterday by the Board of Local Steam-boat Inspectors, at No. 23 Pine street. The officers and crew of the Northam were the only witnesses examined. Engineer Peck testified that he had not seen the collision between the vessels, but felt the shock of it. When the two boats met the Northam was going at the slow rate of five miles an hour, the regular rate being twelve miles. The Pilot testified that the Northam was on the right course when the Acushnet was sighted, and that the latter was not, also that the Acushnet blew her whistle only once. The officers and crew of the Northam did everything in their power to prevent the collision. The damage to the Northam was slight. Several members of the crew corroborated the testimony of these witnesses.

CHEAP CANDIES AND THE HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

The following important resolution was passed yesterday at a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health:

Whereas, Frequent complaints have been made by the press and people that terra alba, (which is nothing more than plaster of Paris or gypsum,) glucose, lampblack, sulphuric acid, aniline, verdigris, Brunswick green, gamboge, smalt, ultramarine, oil of turpentine, prussic acid, rotten cheese, fusil-oil, crome yellow, and other drugs and compounds are largely used in the manufacture of cheap candies; and

Whereas, The indiscriminate use of such poisonous drugs and compounds is considered deleterious to health;

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee or such officers of this board as they may direct, do thoroughly investigate and report to this board, as soon as possible, the mode and material used in the manufacture of all descriptions of wares and merchandise made and sold by confectioners, in order that the children, at least, may be protected from the evil effects of the dangerous compounds sold under the description of candy. Adopted.

AN ASTONISHED BURGLAR.

Mrs. Susan Rosenthal, of No. 105 Avenue A, keeps a grocery store at the above number, and resides in the apartments immediately overhead. On Wednesday afternoon she heard some person walking across the floor of her rooms, and going up stairs found a strange man ransacking the premises. With admirable presence of mind, Mrs. Rosenthal locked the door on the burglar, and at once raised a vigorous alarm. Officer Shalvey came along and captured the stranger as he was about jumping from the front window. He gave his name as Henry Rice, and was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF SUICIDE.

As the ferry-boat Garden City was about half way on her 12:30 P. M. trip from Hunter's Point yesterday, the attention of the passengers on the forward deck was attracted by the strange movements of a gentlemanly-looking old man, in plain black clothes and a round-topped soft hat, who, after wandering about the deck in a confused manner, seated himself on the bow of the boat outside the chains. The next moment he disappeared overboard, the boat passing over him, and he was seen no more. No search appears to have been made, and the body has not yet been recovered.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Thomas R. Wiley, a lad of fifteen, giving his residence as No. 5 West Sixtieth street, was yesterday brought before Justice Sherwood charged with burglariously entering the barber shop kept by Geo. Cosgrove, at No. 873 Eighth avenue, and stealing therefrom property of the value of $25. The boy pleaded guilty, and the complainant acknowledged that the stolen goods had been returned for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw the charge. It further appeared that young Wiley had once before been arrested for burglary, and had escaped punishment by restoring the plunder to its owner, thereby bribing him not to appear against him. The prisoner was locked up in default of $1,000 bail, and the complainant required to furnish sureties for his appearance on the trial.

AWARD OF STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

The proposals for furnishing registry books and stationery for the use of the Bureau of Elections, and which had been advertised for, were opened yesterday in the presence of the Controller and the Police Commissioners. The bids were as follows: Lange, Little & Co., $1,302; Tower & Gildersleeve, $1,630; Clarence Levy, $2,355 58; Jno. Polhemus, $1,942 52; John Kennard, $1,452 50; Chas. F. Bloom, $1,787 25; Robert Bowne & Co., $1,657; J. R. Swaine, $1,934 84; Cushing & Bardua, $1,550, and M. B. Brown, $1,400. The bid of Lange, Little & Co. being the lowest the contract was awarded to that firm.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The surgeon in charge of the Hospital for Incurables, attached to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, reported yesterday to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that a woman aged 108 years had died there on Wednesday. From what could be learned, it appears that the deceased was admitted into the hospital two years ago, since which time she has been gradually growing weaker. Her name was Mary A. Bliss. She was a native of Germany. It is believed that the woman died of old age, as no evidence of disease could be detected by the physician.

DISCHARGE OF CARLOTTA SHOTWELL-RODDY.

Mrs. Carlotta Frances Shotwell, alias Roddy, who was tried two weeks since before Judge Sutherland, on the complaint of Gen. Philip D. Roddy, for grand larceny, acquitted, and immediately afterward committed to the Tombs on an indictment for perjury, was yesterday, by order of the District Attorney, discharged on her own recognizance.

THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.

The monthly returns of the City Mission for July show that there are thirty City missionaries employed, who made during the month 6,617 visits, held 507 meetings, obtained 173 temperance pledges, distributed 34,619 tracts and papers, and gave relief to 240 families, &c. The Treasurer's statement shows receipts, $1,083 63; payments, (including deficit,) $11,499 89; deficit, $10,416 26.

CORONERS' CASES.

While playing on the roof of No. 443 Second avenue yesterday, William A. Albert, aged ten years, fell to the yard, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died shortly after.... Mary Tighe, aged seventy-seven years, died yesterday at No. 56 Mulberry street, without medical attendance.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department will open proposals to-day for building a steam propeller, supplying 15,000 feet of hose, building two steam-boilers for engines Nos. 27 and 29, erecting a new building at Nos. 130 and 132 Amity street, and altering the building No. 132 Mercer street.

A COLORED CANDIDATE BLACK-BALLED.

Robert Bruce, a Hindoo convert, who is now in New-Brunswick, N. J., studying for the ministry, was proposed for membership in the Welcome Division, Sons of Temperance, a few days ago, and at the subsequent meeting was rejected on account of his color.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF OATS.

Under an extreme scarcity of supplies, and an active demand for local trade purposes, oats advanced yesterday 15 cents a bushel on mixed, and 10 to 12 cents a bushel on white Western, both kinds selling at 90 cents a bushel, in store and afloat. The bulk of the available supply consists of old crop Western, and is under the control of a single house representing Western interests. There is very little stock here afloat. On Monday last the stock in store at this port was only 145,000 bushels. On Monday last mixed Western were selling at 68 cents to 72 cents, in store and afloat; and a week earlier at 63 to 65 cents per bushel, when the stock of oats in store here was 256,500 bushels. The reports from the interior are also of very meagre stocks of old crop, giving promise of no important additions to the available supplies here pending the arrival of any considerable amount of the new crop. The purchases yesterday were reported as mainly for City trade jobbing purposes, though some speculative inquiry was also noted.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Some months ago Mr. Platt Pearsall and his wife, an aged couple, residing in Westport, Conn., obtained from the House of Refuge a mulatto girl named Lizzie Mayo, who was indentured to them as a servant. On the 17th inst. the girl disappeared, without having given her employers the slightest intimation that she was about to leave. After her departure it was ascertained that the girl had taken with her $400 in cash and a number of valuable papers, consisting of promissory notes to the value of $1,930, and a mortgage for $750, belonging to Mr. Pearsall. Information of the flight of the girl was brought to Inspector Dilks, who telegraphed her description to all the station-houses in this City, with directions to the Captains to search for the missing servant. Yesterday Detective Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, found the girl with some acquaintances in Morrisania, and arrested her. She was brought to the Central Office, where she confessed to the Inspector that she had stolen the money and papers, and expressed her readiness to go back to Westport and point out the man to whom she had given the documents and a portion of the money. Mr. Pearsall has been notified by telegraph, and the girl is detained to await his arrival.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Rev. Wm. J. Wood, J. Outerbridge, C. M. Allen, W. H. Congreve, Dr. Ingles Lough, F. Penistone, Edward Carruthers, A. R. Thompson, A. R. Thompson, Jr., Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Susan Tucker and child, Miss Hayward, E. R. Dwyer, Albert Darrell, Benj. E. Smith, Samuel Horrocks, Isaac Nuttall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:55 | Sun sets......7.17 | Moon rises..9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:18 | Gov. Island.10:07 | Hell Gate..11:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, July 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Comstock, Davidson, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Frisia, (Ger.,) Badenhausen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co. Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalf, London, R. J. Curtis; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Neptune, Spencer, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Leonard, (Russ.,) Petrell, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Oreste, (Ital.,) Martino, Beyrout and Alexandria, Schwitzer & Mencken.

Brigs Rachael, (Aust.,) Mocovich, Odessa, R. Slocovich & Co.; Eva, (Ital.,) Capicello, Odessa, R., Funch, Edye & Co.; Friede Wencke, (Ger.,) Richmond, Va., C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. W. H. Van Brunt, Haughwoot, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Brother; Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Ballston, Yarmouth, N. S., P. I. Nevins & Son; A. P. Emerson, Emerson, Tuspan, Mex., Alvah Mudgett; Leni, Hart, Madeira, H. Baetjer & Brother.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London and Isle of Wight 42 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light winds and fogs most of the passage.

Bark Gilda, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Sligo 40 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Konkordia, (Norw.,) Mulbach, Antwerp 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. July 15, lat. 42 30, lon. 46, saw several icebergs.

Bark Prinzassen, (Norw.,) Andersen, Tvedestrand 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Kongsbyrd, (Norw.,) Hadland, Newcastle 59 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. July 5, lat. 44 30, lon. 47, passed several icebergs.

Bark Lothair, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Cann, Cow Bay 16 ds., with 660 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Bark Fortuna, (Norw.,) Morch, Fleetwood 48 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Schiller, (Ger.,) Gloystein, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. July 11, lat. 44, lon. 47 30, passed through a large field of ice; 12th, lat. 43, lon. 47 30, passed a large iceberg; 13th, lat. 43, lon. 49 30, passed several small icebergs.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbadoes 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar and cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Rogers, George's Bank, with fish to George Moon.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Allen, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Para, Smith, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ring Dove, Cook, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. [illegible] O. Wells, Ross, Somerset.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Allen, Lyme.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, Millstone Point.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Thompson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. S. B. Nichols, Fanning, Quebec, for Newark.

Schr. Rosanna Ross, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Hamilton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Calista, Magee, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Harriett Ryan, Robbins, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Somerset.

Schr. D. J. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Woburn, Allen, New-Haven.

[illegible]

Schr. Charm, Starr, New-Haven.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Hartford.

[illegible]

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk.

[illegible]

—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset, [illegible]

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—[illegible]

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—[illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—[illegible]

DISASTER.

[illegible]

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 30.—[illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON, July 30.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship [illegible], from New-York July 16, [illegible]

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, [illegible] RANGES, [illegible]
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.